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Majlis to Debate Impeachment of Iranian President

From Agency Dispatches

TEHRAN — The Majlis decided Tuesday to debate the impeachment of President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr. The impeachment debate was expected to begin Wednesday and the final vote was expected in about a week.

Iranian state radio reported, meanwhile, that eight of the president's aides had been arrested.

A bomb went off during the night at Mr. Bani-Sadr's house but damage was minor and no injuries were reported, a presidential spokesman said. The president was believed to be staying in his office, which was surrounded by Islamic Revolutionary Guards.

The president has stated publicly that his life is in danger and his office is presently surrounded by armed men, a spokesman for Mr. Bani-Sadr said, without elaborating.

As fundamentalist pressure for the overthrow of the 47-year-old president mounted, Mr. Bani-Sadr's cultural adviser, Mousavi Ghanmaroufi, resigned "by virtue of his Islamic duty," the Iranian news agency reported.

There were unconfirmed reports that Mehdi Bazargan, Iran's first post-revolution premier and a strong supporter of Mr. Bani-Sadr, would be arrested. But a spokesman for the prosecutor general, Ayatollah Musavi Ardebil, denied that an arrest warrant had been issued.

Suspicious Activity

The state radio quoted a statement from the Revolutionary Guards that the eight Bani-Sadr aides, members of the president's information office, were arrested at a house here following reports about "some suspicious coming and goings." The radio said the eight were detained as they were trying to destroy documents.

"Which was kept, and it became clear that this house was one of the gathering places of the members and the leadership of recent conspiracies," the statement was quoted as saying.

In the Majlis, 138 of 183 deputies present in the 270-seat chamber voted with double urgency — to discuss Mr. Bani-Sadr's competence to remain president. About

3,000 Party of God militants gathered outside the Majlis shouting "Death to Bani-Sadr."

The cleric and their front man, Premier Mohammed Ali Rajai, have steadily extended their hold on the government since winning control of the Majlis in the elections a year ago. Mr. Bani-Sadr, the standard-bearer of the moderate, leftist and secular factions in the Iranian revolution, suffered a grave setback in the power struggle last week when Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, leader of the revolution, removed him as commander in chief of the armed forces.

The cleric then called for a Majlis debate on Mr. Bani-Sadr's competence.

The 81-year-old Ayatollah Khomeini offered a reprieve in a broadcast speech Monday, demanding that Mr. Bani-Sadr express "repentance" on radio and television for recent street clashes between his followers and the supporters of the Islamic Republican Party.

Instead Mr. Bani-Sadr proposed a televised debate between himself and his hard-line opponents. But the ayatollah rejected the same proposal earlier this year, saying it would cause divisions harmful to the Iranian war effort against Iraq.

Single Supporter

The Majlis vote followed a debate in which only one deputy spoke up for the embattled president.

"I know this much, that under present conditions, opposing double urgency of this bill is political suicide," said Hajati Kermani, adding nevertheless, "I am against it because of this atmosphere."

The Majlis speaker, Hajatolislam Hashemi Rafsanjani, ordered Mr. Kermani's microphone cut off.

The deputies approved a detailed plan for the impeachment debate, giving Mr. Bani-Sadr 10 hours to defend himself against his political opponents, who would also have 10 hours to argue that he is incompetent.

"Voting on the president's lack of competence must take place in open session of the Majlis and will be binding by absolute majority vote," the approved debate plan said.



Deng Xiaoping, Communist Party vice chairman, greets U.S. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., right, at the Great Hall of the People in Peking before a meeting on Tuesday.

Reagan, Citing Threats to Israel, Calls for 'Real Peace' in Mideast

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON — President Reagan, declaring that "real peace" in the Middle East "is long overdue," also said Tuesday that he could understand why Israel believed its attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor was a defensive action.

"We can recognize that very possibly Israel, in conducting that mission, believed it was a defensive move," Mr. Reagan said. He declined to say what further action the United States might take — in addition to the previously announced suspension of F-16 deliveries — because Israel used U.S.-supplied planes in the raid.

Mr. Reagan was speaking at his first news conference since the March 30 assassination attempt against him. His last press conference was March 6.

He said he had decided to permit the People's Republic of China to buy lethal U.S. military equipment, as announced in Peking

Tuesday at the end of a visit there by Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., as a means of improving relations with Peking.

Mr. Reagan said this moves China "to the same status as many other countries, and not necessarily military allies of ours in making certain technology and certain de-

Budget Cuts Denounced By Reagan

By Robert C. Sincer

WASHINGTON — President Reagan attacked House Democrats on Tuesday for ignoring a "mandate from the people" by trying to destroy his economic program and return to spending policies that were repudiated in the November election.

In a statement opening his first press conference since the March 30 attempt on his life, the president demanded that Congress "live up to its original commitment and deliver to my desk before the August recess" both the spending and tax cut bills that make up the heart of the administration's economic program.

In the sternly worded statement, Mr. Reagan condemned Democratic-controlled House committees for trying to thwart the will of Congress, expressed in the budget resolution of last month, by making "unconscionable" budget cuts that could not be accepted.

He called on the House leadership to "revise the committee work so that it honestly and responsibly achieves the original spending goals" and warned that if this was not done, his administration would support a substitute budget resolution on the House floor.

No 'Academic Exercise'

"The hard work of Congress in passing the bipartisan budget resolution was not an academic exercise," he said. "It was a solemn commitment that transformed a mandate from the people into a compact with the people."

Earlier Tuesday, the Senate Budget Committee voted unanimously to send a bill containing \$39.6 billion in 1982 spending cuts to the full Senate next week with a recommendation for passage.

U.S. Will Supply Peking With Weapons, Haig Says

By Don Oberdorfer and Michael Weisskopf

WASHINGTON Post Service

PEKING — The United States has agreed for the first time to supply arms to the People's Republic of China, Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. announced Tuesday night after three days of wide-ranging talks with Chinese leaders.

Mr. Haig said the decision had been made in Washington to remove China from the munitions control restrictions preventing any sale of lethal weapons to China, which was considered the United States' most implacable foe in the 1960s.

Chinese arms requests, once the restrictions are lifted, will be considered on "a case-by-case basis" after consultation with Congress and U.S. allies, Mr. Haig said. He indicated that potential Chinese requests may be developed in a mission to Washington next month

headed by Liu Huaqing, vice chief of the Chinese general staff.

The arms decision, taken in the context of what U.S. and Chinese officials described here as growing coordination and cooperation against the Soviet Union, is likely to prompt a strong response from Moscow, China's archrival and neighbor.

The United States has been moving slowly toward a close military relationship with China, especially since the visit here in January, 1980, by the defense secretary at that time, Harold Brown, shortly after the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. But until now Washington's limit was the supply of dual use technology and "military support equipment" such as radar, trucks and transport aircraft.

Reagan Decision

The decision to tell the Chinese leaders that the United States is prepared to make them eligible to purchase arms was made by President Reagan shortly before Mr.

Haig left Washington for Peking, according to U.S. sources.

Mr. Haig gave no indication Tuesday night whether the administration is considering government financing or other military aid in connection with Chinese arms purchases. These currently are barred by U.S. law. Mr. Haig did say that the Reagan administration intends to ask Congress to amend U.S. laws "which lump the People's Republic of China with the Soviet Bloc."

Apparently because of Chinese sensitivities, Mr. Haig stopped well short of describing the Washington-Peking relationship as an alliance. After completing his talks, he said he informed Chinese leaders that the United States intends to treat China "as a friendly nation with which the United States is not allied but with which it shares many interests."

At a banquet for the Chinese earlier in the evening, Mr. Haig described his three days in China as of "unusual significance."

"Our talks have shown that Americans and Chinese can work together to oppose efforts by other nations to achieve global or regional hegemony," Mr. Haig said in a toast at a banquet for Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua. The banquet came after a two-hour meeting between Mr. Haig and Deng Xiaoping, vice chairman of the Chinese Communist Party.

Although Mr. Haig, making the first high-level visit by a Reagan administration official to China, mentioned no countries, the statement was an obvious reference to the Soviet Union and Vietnam.

Mr. Haig indicated progress had been made on the impasse over the thorny Taiwan question, saying that "during my visit I assured China's leaders that we intend to develop our relations in accordance with the joint communiqué on the establishment of diplomatic relations between us."

The communiqué issued in December, 1978, states that Peking is



EXCHANGING VIEWS — Yehuda Blum, Israel's UN delegate, talked with U.S. counterpart, Jeane Kirkpatrick, before a Security Council debate in New York on the Israeli attack on an Iraqi nuclear reactor. France and Britain Tuesday spoke against the attack and said that they would support a demand for Israeli reparations for the damages. Details, Page 2.

Sorrow, Joy Mark Holocaust Reunion

By David K. Shipler

JERUSALEM — The stylishly dressed men and women would bleed into a crowd on the streets of New York. But the blue numerals still are tattooed on their forearms, and now and then there is a man among them who may point to a scar where a Nazi pistol butt smashed his face.

Survivors of the Holocaust, who opened their gathering in Jerusalem Monday night, came together in a mingling of sorrow and joy, in hopeful search of friends and relatives long lost, in a mood to bear witness to themselves and the world.

Five thousand assembled at Yad Vashem, the memorial and museum devoted to the Jewish victims of the Nazi camps, in Jerusalem. Each took a single rose to toss in solitary silence onto the great stone floor of the Hall of Remembrance, where the names of the death camps are engraved: Dachau, Auschwitz, Buchenwald, Bergen-Belsen.... Soon the names were obscured by flowers.

Here and there in the darkened hall, lone figures stood bent, staring into an ancient memory, covering a face with a hand, brushing moist eyes roughly with a sleeve and then taking a stride out into the sunlight, where groups of survivors clustered in bursts of conversation and tales of war and suffering. There was laughter, too, as friends found one another and survivors celebrated life.

As darkness fell, they heard Israel's president, Yitzhak Navon, admonish them: "It's your duty to tell and retell the vivid evidence of your horrible experiences to your children and grandchildren" (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



REMEMBERING — A survivor of Nazi concentration camps tossed a rose onto the floor of the Hall of Remembrance, Israel's Holocaust memorial, where the names of the German death camps are engraved.

Habib in Syria; Press Calls Mission Futile

By David B. Ottaway

Washington Post Service

BEIRUT — Philip C. Habib, the U.S. special representative to the Middle East, met Tuesday for two hours with President Hafez al-Assad of Syria amid mounting indi-

● **Israeli diplomats maneuver to try to influence U.S. policy.** Story, Page 2.

ications that his effort to arrange a peaceful settlement to the Syrian missile crisis was making little headway.

There was no official word on what the two men had discussed. But the state-run newspaper *Tishreen* described his mission as "futile" and "no longer useful" while repeating once again the Syrian position that "it will not withdraw its missiles from Lebanon because they are defensive weapons."

The missiles — Soviet-made, ground-to-air SAM-6s — appeared in late April in Lebanon's Bekaa Valley after Israeli jets shot down two Syrian helicopters there, touching off the present crisis and fears of another Mideast war.

Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel has repeatedly said that if Mr. Habib cannot get Syrian agreement to remove the missiles, Israel will send planes to destroy them.

In the past several days, he has again indicated that his patience with the Habib mission is growing short, and that if the U.S. envoy does not bring word of a Syrian readiness to withdraw the missiles when he comes to Tel Aviv, Israel will act to remove them.

Although his movements have been kept secret, Mr. Habib may go to Israel as early as Wednesday, according to reports here.

Mr. Habib arrived in Damascus on Monday night from Saudi Arabia, where he met with Prince Fahd, the day-to-day ruler of the kingdom; Prince Sultan, the national guard commander, and Prince Saud al-Faisal, the Saudi foreign minister.

The United States had been counting on Saudi Arabia help to persuade Syria of the need for a compromise to avoid a military confrontation with Israel. But statements from Saudi officials

and the press there suggest that the kingdom, although a close ally of the United States, is no longer in a mood to exercise its influence with Syria on Washington's behalf following the Israeli raid with U.S.-made planes on the Iraqi nuclear reactor outside Baghdad.

In an interview Sunday on U.S. television, Prince Saud called the prospects for the Habib mission "bleak."

These comments stand in sharp contrast to official U.S. comments that Mr. Habib's talks with Saudi leaders were "very useful."

Whether Mr. Habib is making any progress in his quest for a compromise solution is impossible to tell in the absence of any substantive comment from any of the participants. But some observers here said the fact the Syrian government kept its silence after Mr. Assad's meeting with Mr. Habib could be a sign that it was still willing to give the U.S. envoy a chance to achieve a settlement.

U.S. Role Denied

TEL AVIV (UPI) — Yehoshua Saguy, the Israeli chief of military

intelligence, denied Tuesday reports in the Israeli press Monday that Israel used intelligence information gathered by the United States in reaching its decision to attack the French-built Iraqi reactor.

Israel maintains that intelligence it received proved that the reactor near Baghdad was to be used to make nuclear weapons. It says a secret underground nuclear plant was destroyed in the raid.

France's Atomic Energy Commission has dismissed as "plain fiction" the Israeli claim about a secret weapons plant.

Syrian Position

DAMASCUS (AP) — Syria would regard any Israeli attack on the Syrian anti-aircraft missiles in eastern Lebanon as "direct aggression" by the United States, the Syrian state radio said Tuesday.

The broadcast said that Israel was "the strategic assistant of the United States... which blesses all Israeli actions and aggressions."

INSIDE

The Unsocialists

France's new Socialist regime has hit the fashionable set in Paris like a cold shower, or so they say. The traditional June season this year isn't what it used to be. A year ago, the capital ran out of orchestras and orchids, black ties and ball gowns. Now, some jet setters are weeping into their champagne. But if the French are ducking out, Paris-based foreigners are still giving parties, although they have cut down. A recent large party, a guest reported, was just as glamorous as ever except, sigh, no orchestra. Another famous hostess sent an invitation for *le June* but the *venue*, this time, *is de ville* — meaning goodbye ball gowns. Page 6.

Qatar

Qatar has become a key element of the policy of cooperation that has united the Gulf states. A special supplement on Qatar appears on pages 7S-10S.

Soviet Propaganda Belies Poles' Pledges of Loyalty

By John Darnott

Warsaw — The day after the Polish Communist Party Central Committee ended a meeting with no change in the moderate leadership but with a battery of resolutions promising to go on the offensive against "forces hostile to So-

cialism," the Soviet reaction could be read in a six-line dispatch by Tass.

Leaflets attacking Moscow and the Polish party were still circulating, the press agency said, despite the pledges to stop them. In other words, the Poles' promises were empty air and nothing was really being done.

It is impossible to disprove the Tass dispatch — after all, on some corner in some provincial town, maybe someone was banding out pieces of paper. But it certainly was not the case, as the item seemed to suggest, that all Poland was awash in leaflets exhorting

people to rise up against their Soviet oppressors.

In reality, the "forces" that Moscow deems hostile have been quiescent lately. KOR, the dissident group that helped the Solidarity union at its inception, has effectively stopped political activities and its 30 organizers are considering formally disbanding now that their role as a yeast for the workers' revolt seems finished.

Change Within Party

The movement for "horizontal structures" within the party, as opposed to the orthodox Soviet model of party centralism, also seems to have lost some steam and the "horizontalists" apparently will be in a distinct minority at the watershed party congress scheduled in July. One of the movement's chief organizers, Zbigniew Iwanow, of Torun, has dropped out. "I have lost all sentiments concerning the party," he told a local newspaper last week. "Too many people in the party do not share my views."

Solidarity itself, while still in a (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Bonn Expresses Concern

BONN (Reuters) — The chief West German government spokesman, Kurt Becker, said after a Cabinet meeting Tuesday that Bonn was following developments in Poland with "greatest concern."

The recent letter from the Kremlin telling Polish leaders to curb the reformist drive had contributed to the West German government's unease, he said.

After a two-hour session, court adjourned until Wednesday to consider the proposal.

The trial of the four, including the group's leader and co-founder, Leszek Moczulski, began Monday.

They said was incorrect and imprecise. The indictment included charges such as operations aimed at overthrowing the regime and cutting the alliance with the Soviet Union.

Charges were examined against 1,432 others, the agency said, citing findings of the Central Party Control Commission. The expulsions were for using posts for personal profit, it said, adding that the commission also reviewed 20 cases in the central and provincial authorities, dismissing two persons and warning or punishing others.

In other developments, the defense at the trial of four anti-Communist dissidents in Warsaw demanded the trial be postponed for at least a month to give them a chance to study the indictment.

Israeli Envoys Struggle to Sway U.S. Reaction After Raid in Iraq

By Leslie H. Gelb
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In intense behind-the-scenes maneuvering to influence U.S. policy, Israeli diplomats are telling their congressional supporters and U.S. government officials that the Reagan administration has put itself and Israel in a quandary over what steps may be necessary to restore suspended deliveries of military planes.

for concessions it will not make. These would include opening up its own nuclear reactor for international inspection, dropping its opposition to the sale of radar planes to Saudi Arabia, or moderating its position on removing Syrian missiles from Lebanon.

charges by Mr. Begin that Mr. Weinberger recommended more than the suspension of F-16 deliveries. Administration officials say that it was the Israeli strike against the reactor that put everyone in a quandary, and that it is the Israelis who are now doing the maneuvering to head off what an official termed "imagined" problems.

France, Britain Criticize Israel in UN for Iraq Raid

By Bernard D. Nossiter
New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — France and Britain have joined the procession of states in the UN Security Council censuring Israel for its assault on Iraq's nuclear reactor.

United States in vetoing such a proposal and France may abstain when the measure comes to a vote later in the week. U.S. diplomats have indicated that Washington would accept language rebuking Israel, provided that it can be voted upon separately.

Jews Recall Nazi Horror

(Continued from Page 1)

dren, to your friends, colleagues, comrades from school to school. Document it. Write it. Tell it verbally. Don't let it be forgotten.

The nonaligned nations had originally called for military and economic sanctions against Israel to "place its nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards." The IAEA inspects nuclear plants of states signing the nonproliferation treaty to ensure that they are not making weapons.

EEC Fails to Reach Accord On Ban of Meat Hormones

The Associated Press

BRUSSELS — The European Economic Community has again taken up the issue of a general ban on the use of hormones for livestock but could not decide on the kind of ban it wanted.

with natural hormones. However, while some countries European countries also ban natural hormones, other do not. France bans all hormones and is supported by European consumer associations, which are urging a ban throughout the EEC. They believe that hormones are carcinogenic.

2 Arab Nations Plan to Build Nuclear Plants

Reuters

DAMASCUS — Syria is planning to build a nuclear power plant to generate electricity and reduce the high cost of importing fuel, according to the country's minister for electric power.

growth stimulus. EEC governments began to look for a solution to the problem of hormones, which are used to stimulate growth in livestock, last September, after consumer groups started boycotting veal across Europe, claiming that it was the meat that contained the most hormones.

IMF Also to Bar PLO at Meeting

Reuters

WASHINGTON — The International Monetary Fund has voted to bar the Palestine Liberation Organization from sitting in as observers at the joint IMF-World Bank annual meeting in September, monetary sources said.

split on streamlining. STRASBOURG (Reuters) — Members of the European Parliament called Tuesday for the Common Market's agriculture policy to be streamlined, but they were sharply split on how to do it.

Australia Phone Service

United Press International

SYDNEY — About 26,000 telecommunications workers accepted a new wage contract Tuesday, ending work disruptions that has crippled communications throughout Australia for several weeks.

Argentina Sees Soviet Grain Pact. MOSCOW — The Soviet Union has promised that it will continue to give priority to Argentina as a supplier of foreign grain, according to senior Argentine officials.



Two policemen with rubber whips beat a woman outside a Catholic church in Soweto.

10 Injured During Soweto Riot Commemorations

The Associated Press

SOWETO, South Africa — Police fired tear gas at a church in this black township Tuesday, forcing hundreds of people away from the main commemorative service for Tuesday's fifth anniversary of the bloody Soweto race riots.

persons on the edge of Johannesburg. But a planned mass work boycott by the black labor force apparently was unsuccessful. However, attendance at mixed-race schools in major cities was reported very low.

2 Researchers Get Suspended Sentences For Publishing Norway's Military Secrets

By John C. Ausland
International Herald Tribune

OSLO — Two researchers, Nils Petter Gleditsch of Norway and Owen R. Wilkes of New Zealand, were found guilty and given suspended sentences of six months each by city court Tuesday for collecting and publishing secret information about military electronic installations in Norway.

to reach conclusions that could harm national security. During the three-week trial, the defense lawyer, Ole Jacob Bae, insisted that the Soviet Union had learned nothing of importance from the study. He maintained that the authorities were upset because of their concern with keeping the report from the Norwegian people, and not because the information had been helpful to the Soviet Union.

U.S. Will Supply Peking With Weapons, Haig Says

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with Mr. Haig in the Great Hall of the People. A U.S. spokesman said Mr. Deng had sent greetings through Mr. Haig to Mr. Reagan, Vice President Bush and former President Richard M. Nixon and Gerald R. Ford.

Attitude Changes. Despite stern warnings in recent weeks that continued U.S. arms sales to Taiwan would result in a strong reaction from Peking, the Chinese seemed willing after the Haig visit to at least temporarily shelve the issue while bilateral relations progress in other areas.

Reagan Cites Israeli Fears

(Continued from Page 1)

was "appropriate" in the circumstances, for Israel to refuse to sign the nuclear nonproliferation treaty requiring its nuclear establishment to submit to inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency. Mr. Reagan said he had not thought much about that.

Right to Exist. He added: "On the other hand, how many countries do we know that have signed it that very possibly are going ahead with nuclear weapons? It's... something that doesn't lend itself to verification."

Ambulance Strike Called Off in London

The Associated Press

LONDON — London ambulance workers returned to work Tuesday after a 24-hour strike, but they were set to join a nationwide strike Wednesday by Britain's 17,000 ambulance workers.

Ships Collide off Sicily. TRAPANI, Sicily — Two Greek freighters collided Tuesday in dense fog about 80 miles (128 kilometers) southwest of Sicily, maritime officials reported. There were no serious injuries, officials said, but one of the ships, the 8,634-ton Charity, was heavily damaged and had to be abandoned.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Queen Rides in Open to Ascot Races

United Press International

ASCOT, England — Queen Elizabeth II rode in an open carriage on Ascot race course under heavy and usually visible security in the monarch's first public appearance since a teen-ager fired a starter's pistol loaded with blanks at her Saturday.

For most of the ride, the queen — with Prince Philip at her side, and members of the royal family in other carriages — was about 20 yards from the cheering crowd of about 60,000 people lining racetrack rails. Policemen standing 10 yards apart along the rails had their backs to the queen and faced the crowds, looking for any suspicious movements. Detectives also mingled among the racegoers.

Spain Hints at Legal Action Against Press

The Associated Press

MADRID — The Spanish government responded to the latest police irregularity Tuesday by accusing the press of an "insidious campaign" against the parliamentary Civil Guard and hinting at legal action against newspapers.

The commotion was over Emilio Duran's expulsion from the Civil Guard after he fatally shot an unarmed man last weekend in a discotheque fracas outside Madrid. The security office of the Interior Ministry said that Mr. Duran had been fully disciplined, but there have been public calls for his prosecution.

Spain Abortion Trial Resumes Amid Protest

Reuters

BILBAO, Spain — Feminists calling for liberalization of Spain's tough anti-abortion law demonstrated outside the law courts here Tuesday as the trial of 11 women on abortion charges resumed after a 20-month suspension.

The judge suspended it again because three defendants did not appear. Lawyers defending the women, all from the poor Bilbao suburb of Basauri, said two had not been officially summoned while the third had left Spain. The judge issued a warrant for the arrest and provisional detention of the two women still in Bilbao.

India Cautions U.S. on F-16 Sale to Pakistan

New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — An Indian Foreign Ministry spokesman said Tuesday that the U.S. decision to sell F-16 fighter-bombers to Pakistan would affect the military balance in South Asia.

The spokesman also said that the U.S. decision "could undermine the serious efforts that is under way to strengthen the process of normalization of relations between India and Pakistan."

Iran, Iraq Exchange Wounded War Prisoners

The Associated Press

GENEVA — For the first time since fighting broke out last September, Iraq and Iran exchanged badly wounded prisoners of war on Tuesday, the Geneva-based International Committee of the Red Cross announced.

The exchange, organized by the Red Cross, took place on Cyprus. Twenty-five wounded prisoners were returned to Iran, 17 to Iraq, the Red Cross said.

Legislator Claims Drugs Found in Nimutz Dead

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON — A congressman charged Tuesday that autopsies revealed that most of the 14 servicemen killed in last month's crash on the aircraft carrier Nimitz had drugs in their systems.

Rep. Joseph Addabbo, Democrat of New York, said his House Defense Appropriations Subcommittee will hold hearings Thursday to ask Navy officials about the possibility that illegal drug use contributed to the crash of the EA-6B jet on the flight deck. Rep. Addabbo did not say what drugs were found or in what concentrations.

Soviet Propaganda Belies Poles' Pledges of Loyalty

(Continued from Page 1)

ing-of-war between those who want to work for change inside the system and those who want to stay outside, proved its flexibility when it suspended a strike threat last week to allow the Central Committee to debate a Soviet warning letter without additional pressures.

propaganda in an attempt to prove it is loyal and nonrevisionist, it has committed itself to fighting phantom battles. It will be hard put to uncover, much less prosecute, cases of covert subversion.

Mount Etna Erupts

The Associated Press

CATANIA, Sicily — Mount Etna erupted Tuesday in a powerful explosion from a crater on the western slope, authorities reported.

The State Institute of Volcanology here said the crater was spewing only intense smoke and that there was no lava flow nor any seismic activity. Mount Etna is Europe's most active volcano.

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New White House Staff Criticized As Inadequate in Foreign Affairs

By Lou Cannon and Lee Lescaze
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Edwin Meese III, a student of management technique who is fond of drawing organizational flow charts, designed the policy-making system for the Reagan White House and decided to break with tradition by having the national security adviser report to him instead of directly to the president. Now, after four months in office, some officials in the White House and other national security agencies think Mr. Meese made a major mistake. They are concluding reluctantly that the presidential counselor is overextended and, as a result, the administration's ability to handle foreign policy questions suffers.

In the domestic arena, the trio of Mr. Meese, the White House counselor James A. Baker III, chief of staff, and Michael K. Deaver, deputy chief of staff, communicates and coordinates smoothly. But the administration's start in foreign policy has been much rockier.

Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. and the senior White House staff have had their well-publicized clashes, which appear to have subsided reportedly at the insistence of the president.

National security adviser Richard V. Allen, who runs the National Security Council staff, is criticized by some in the White House and at the State Department for failing to win the confidence of those at the top in the White House, except perhaps Mr. Meese, and for not developing the reliable analytical information the president should have.

The criticism of Mr. Meese is voiced less often, because of Mr. Meese's influence and power and also because he is generally liked by most of those who deal with him. But many feel that Mr. Meese has stretched himself too thin, a weakness that shows up most clearly in complex foreign policy matters.

"What Mr. Meese needs is a Mr. Meese who can devote himself exclusively to foreign policy issues," said a highly placed official not in the White House.

President Reagan and Mr. Meese publicly proclaimed that this administration would reduce the stature of the White House national security adviser in order to avoid the conflicting signals that emanated from past administrations. Some now worry that they succeeded beyond their wildest dreams.

Compounding the problem, said three senior administration officials, is the NSC staff. "It's a weak staff. We have to get more quality people in," said one. In an attempt to fill the gap in the White House decision-making system, some senior officials have turned to Vice President Bush. Mr. Bush has been encouraged by Mr. Reagan to play a prominent role. An ad hoc group, nameless so far, has formed around Mr. Bush and met in an effort to help coordinate foreign policy.

Critics of the foreign policy process say decisions carried from issue to issue without the central focus that has been imposed on economic policy.

"What we need to do is pull priorities together. We have to start asking the hard questions. Is El Salvador still an issue? What should be done about U.S.-China relations, an important policy that has been on the back burner since Jan. 21?"

Soviet policy, despite assurances from White House policy-makers that a clear message has been sent to Moscow, appears to be a series of zigzags and zagz like the often-denounced Carter administration policy.

"voluntary" Japanese pledge to reduce exports of cars to the United States. The pledge occurred, however, only after the disagreements in the Cabinet were aired in a series of conflicting statements that led one senior White House adviser to say the handling of the auto-exports question had been thoroughly fouled up.

Mr. Allen took himself out of the discussions over auto imports in order to avoid the appearance of a conflict of interest. Before joining the administration, Mr. Allen represented the Japanese auto company Nissan, maker of Datsuns.

Mr. Meese rejects suggestions that the National Security Council staff has been throttled back too far or that he and Mr. Allen have not succeeded in creating the right framework. Mr. Meese is pleased with the organization and says there is no need to alter it.

In public, Mr. Reagan, Mr. Haig, Mr. Allen and the trio of Mr. Meese, Mr. Baker and Mr. Deaver make no complaints about the foreign policy process.

Mr. Reagan went out of his way to proclaim the recent NATO ministerial meeting in Rome a "triumph." The visit here of Japanese Premier Zenko Suzuki was considered a success although it led to strains inside the Suzuki government that brought about the resignation of the foreign minister.

"We do not have a coherent foreign policy," said a Reagan intimate who has studied the process. "We have some themes — the Russians are bad, the Brits are good —

but there is not a foreign policy framework comparable to what Reagan has done on the economic program. Above all, we need a National Security Council. What we have is a disaster waiting for a place to happen."

No "Biblical Scheme" "We do indeed know where we're going," Mr. Allen said. "But we don't have a Biblical scheme, a blueprint complete in every detail, telling us that we have to be at such a point by July 1 and at another point by Aug. 1."

Some of those who deal with Mr. Allen find him disorganized and lacking in detailed, professional information. Reporters criticize his briefings.

As to Mr. Haig, after his conflict with the White House senior staff over organization of foreign policy, he has become less inclined to confront Mr. Haig's natural instincts are to fight for turf, and his basic early problem with the White House was that the president does not like turf fights.

Mr. Meese has what Mr. Haig lacks — an intimate understanding of the Reagan approach and an easygoing disposition. But Mr. Meese also lacks what Mr. Haig has — a foreign policy background and friendships with the leaders of many allied nations.

One aid to communication between the White House and the State Department has been the presence of William P. Clark, the deputy secretary of state who was Mr. Reagan's first chief of staff during his years as governor of



Edwin Meese 3d

California. Mr. Clark is the only person who is both the president's man and Mr. Haig's, and he also is a close friend of Mr. Meese, Mr. Deaver and Defense Secretary Casper W. Weinberger.

Mr. Clark represents Mr. Haig at the Tuesday and Thursday national security briefings for the president and also substitutes for his boss whenever Mr. Haig is out of Washington. In addition, Mr. Clark is on the telephone to members of the trio several times a day.

Mr. Deaver described Mr. Clark's role as "indispensable."

But the question remains whether the administration can manage foreign policy in a real crisis with a jury-built structure that some of its own leading players do not trust.

which produced the report, said there were 6,714 international terrorist incidents from 1968 through 1980, including 760 last year.

By contrast, last year's report said there had been only 3,336 such incidents from 1968 through 1979, with a peak of 413 in 1976.

The 6,714 total includes 1,008 threats, 58 hoaxes and 121 cases of "conspiracy," another new category. The revision coincides with a new emphasis, within the administration and on Capitol Hill, on dangers of worldwide terrorism.

Americans Targeted According to the CIA, citizens of the United States, especially businessmen, remain a primary target of terrorist attacks, particularly in the Middle East and Latin America.

Six Americans in El Salvador, two in Turkey, one in the Philippines and one on the occupied West Bank were killed in international terrorist attacks last year, and 94 Americans were wounded, the report said.

The next "most victimized nationalities" were, in order, Israelis, Russians, Turks, Iraqis and Lebanese, the CIA said. This was a notable change from 1979 when the favorite targets were Americans, British and French.

Japan Denies U.S. Request On Defenses

Military Increases Called Too Costly
By William Chapman
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — Japan's defense chief Tuesday rejected the most recent U.S. proposals calling for a considerable increase in Japanese military preparations.

The latest U.S. suggestions, he added, amount to "much more" than the levels set in that plan.

Mr. Omura was referring to U.S. suggestions set forth last week at Hawaii, where military and diplomatic officials from both countries conferred about Japan's state of military preparedness.

The defense chief's comments seemed to herald a disappointing result in the higher level meetings later this month in Washington, where Mr. Omura is scheduled to meet Defense Secretary Casper W. Weinberger. He said Tuesday that he will have to tell Mr. Weinberger that Japan will not go beyond current build-up plans.

His remarks also represented another step away from the generalization promises that Premier Zenko Suzuki had made during a visit to Washington last month, where he pledged Japan would make greater efforts in the military field.

The meetings in Hawaii and Washington had been planned to work out details of what once appeared to be a greater Japan military commitment in light of the Reagan administration's desire for an allied response to Soviet military advances.

But since the Washington summit meeting, Mr. Suzuki has backed off, claiming that he had not promised any new commitments with Mr. Reagan. He has also fixed a budget limit for next year that leaves little financial room for higher military spending.

Mr. Suzuki was placed on the defensive at home after the Washington summit meeting. He was criticized for bowing to U.S. demands, of secretly planning a full-fledged military alliance with the United States, and the dispute ended with the resignation of his foreign minister.

That episode was quickly followed by the bitter dispute over whether U.S. ships carry nuclear weapons into Japanese ports. A general anti-military climate emerged that made it difficult for anyone in the government to seek an enlargement of Japan's forces.

U.S. and Japanese officials refused Tuesday to spell out exactly what increases the American delegation sought in Hawaii last week. However, they are believed to have called for very significant increases in air and sea forces in line with the U.S. view that Japan should take on a bigger military role in the Pacific Ocean.



President Marcos votes in his home town of Batac as his three children watch.

Marcos Gains Re-Election in Landslide

By Henry Kamm
New York Times Service

MANILA — President Ferdinand E. Marcos, running virtually without opposition, was re-elected Tuesday by an overwhelming majority. The voting was the first for the presidency since 1969.

Incomplete returns late Tuesday night gave the president 88 percent of the vote total, far ahead of Alejo Santos of the Nacionalista Party, on whose ticket Mr. Marcos was first elected in 1965.

A coalition of the premartial-law leaders of the Nacionalista and Liberal parties campaigned for a boycott of the voting on the grounds that Mr. Marcos' control over politics and government for 16 years, as well as his hold over all major newspapers, television and radio stations gave the opposition no chance of an effective campaign.

The president campaigned strenuously, with the help of his wife, Human Settlements Minister Imelda R. Marcos, against the boycott movement rather than against his opponents. Members of the commission on elections and regional and local officials declared the boycott drive a failure.

Under the present constitution, adopted under martial law, voting is compulsory. Mr. Marcos throughout the campaign emphasized the penalties, which include imprisonment, but suggested that those who abstained in the April plebiscite but turned out Tuesday might expect forgiveness.

Reconciliation Pledged Interviewed after voting in his native province of Ilocos Norte, Mr. Marcos said his victory would usher in a period of "reunification and reconciliation." The president did not elaborate on his surprising use of terms that suggested a deeply divided nation.

Eleven soldiers were reported killed in two ambushes during the day. The killings were laid to members of the Maoist New Peoples Army. Mr. Marcos pledged on Tuesday an intensification of military operations against the rebels, as well as the Moro National Liberation Front, which seeks autonomy for the Moslem population of the southernmost islands.

The 63-year-old president will be inaugurated at the end of the month. Invitations to the ceremony were extended even before the election.

Norway Doctors Urge Ban on Tobacco Use OSLO — The Norwegian medical doctors association has urged the government to ban the use of tobacco by the year 2000.

Mr. Karmal said: "The committee is to be responsible for uniting all the social classes, organizations, tribes, nationality groups, and social and national personalities of Afghanistan around the national fatherland front," the broadcast reported.

Four vice presidents and 23 members of the executive committee were also elected. The Pushtu language broadcast said. The vice presidents are Sulaiman Laiq, a close ally of Mr. Karmal who was appointed minister of tribes and nationalities last Thursday; Sayed Afghani, Najmuddin Kawiani and Sayed Ahram Paigr.

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Afghan 'Fatherland' Front Is Inaugurated by Karmal

The Associated Press

NEW DELHI — President Babrak Karmal of Afghanistan has inaugurated a much publicized national front organization aimed at combating disunity and broadening support for his Soviet-installed regime against the Moslem insurgents.

In a keynote address to the assembly of the National Fatherland Front, the president said its formation was "a great and historic step toward national unity" — the government radio reported.

The front was announced by Mr. Karmal last Dec. 27 on the first anniversary of the Soviet military intervention that brought him to power. It was officially scheduled to be launched on Afghan New Year's Day in March. But sharp differences between the Parcham and Khalq Marxist Party factions reportedly held up its formation.

Inauguration of the front followed closely a major shuffle in Kabul in which Mr. Karmal, 54, apparently tightened his control over the government and party.

Broad Representation The broadcast monitored in India said that Afghans from every walk of life and tribal and nationality group were represented in the organizational assembly patterned on Afghanistan's traditional *Loya Jirga*, or great tribal council.

The assembly elected Saleh Mohammed Zeary, a member of the Afghan Revolutionary Council, as president of the executive committee of the front, the broadcast reported. Mr. Zeary is a member of the Khalq faction that lost power to Mr. Karmal's Parcham group in the Soviet-backed coup.

Premiers Reject Aborigine Probe SYDNEY — The premiers of West Australia and Queensland, the two Australian states most often accused of racism against aborigines, have refused to meet a world Council of Churches (WCC) delegation investigating aboriginal conditions in the country.

Sir Charles Court, premier of West Australia, said the group was trying to generate propaganda and create divisions in Australia. Johannes Bjelke-Petersen, premier of Queensland, said he was launching an investigation to expose the actions of the WCC, which he said gave large sums of money to terrorists. The WCC delegation was invited to Australia by the Australian Council of Churches.

Doctors Strike in Spain

MADRID — About 90 percent of the doctors in Spain's state hospitals began an indefinite strike Tuesday to back demands for better pay and working conditions.

The strike was the latest in a series of protests by medical workers over pay and working conditions. The union said that urgent cases were not being neglected.

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CIA Revision Notes Growth, Ferocity Of World Terror Incidents Since 1968

By George Lardner Jr.
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The CIA, in a new annual report that listed thousands more international terrorist incidents than it had counted previously, has warned that such attacks are growing bloodier than ever.

"The number of terrorist incidents apparently aimed at causing casualties — most notably assassination attempts — increased dramatically in 1980," the agency said, attributing much of the rise to well-planned campaigns by Libya and other governments and organizations in the Middle East.

Even more dramatic was the overall rise in CIA statistics on terrorism since 1968 when it began keeping computerized records on terrorism. The agency said that its previous data had been too dependent on "U.S. sources" and that it now is satisfied that its records are "complete and current."

The report also listed several new categories, including "threats" and "hoaxes," which had never been counted.

The CIA study did not make special mention of that but did announce, in a footnote, that "statistics in this publication replace all statistics in our previous surveys."

As a result, the agency's National Foreign Assessment Center, which produced the report, said there were 6,714 international terrorist incidents from 1968 through 1980, including 760 last year.

By contrast, last year's report said there had been only 3,336 such incidents from 1968 through 1979, with a peak of 413 in 1976.

The 6,714 total includes 1,008 threats, 58 hoaxes and 121 cases of "conspiracy," another new category. The revision coincides with a new emphasis, within the administration and on Capitol Hill, on dangers of worldwide terrorism.

Reagan Requests Review Of Voting Act Provisions

By Lee Lescaze
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Reagan has asked the Justice Department to determine whether the Voting Rights Act — key provisions of which expire in 1982 — is still the best way of protecting the political rights of minority Americans.

In Mr. Reagan's first statement on the civil rights legislation, he made clear in a letter Monday to Attorney General William French Smith that he is of two minds about the act and his support for renewal in its current form should not be taken for granted.

Mr. Reagan said the 1965 act made "a massive contribution" to achieving political equality for blacks and Mexican-Americans, but echoed the concern he voiced during his presidential campaign that it imposes unequal burdens on some parts of the nation.

One of the provisions expiring next year requires nine states — Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, Texas and Virginia — and parts of 13 others to get approval from the attorney general or the U.S. District Court in Washington before making any change in their election laws or practices.

Those areas have a demonstrated propensity for discrimination, according to the act.

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U.S. Interest Rates and Europe

Western Europe and the United States are on a collision course over interest rates and the Bank for International Settlements (BIS) has come down squarely on the side of the Europeans. It isn't that the BIS is opposed to an all-out fight against inflation by the Reagan administration, which implies high rates. It is rather that the bank, which is owned by its member central banks, fears that the social and political costs of battling inflation with strictly monetary means will be intolerable. The argument runs as follows: Europeans respond to the high U.S. rates by raising their own rates to keep money from flowing into dollar investments. That squeezes the European economies, some of which are already recession-bound, forcing up already high unemployment rates. And when those rates pass a certain unpredictable point, social disruption with the attendant political pain will result.

The United States is aware of Europe's displeasure. Prime ministers and foreign ministers have trooped to Washington and complained. But the United States has made it clear that it plans to keep interest rates high. Murray L. Weidenbaum, chairman of the U.S. Council of Economic Advisors, told a gathering in Paris recently that the United States had no intention of reducing interest rates until inflation was brought under control. Mr. Weidenbaum also indicated that the United States was not interested in negotiating with the Europeans and Japanese over interest rates at the upcoming Ottawa economic summit in July or at any other time or in any other place.

The Europeans, having heard Mr. Weidenbaum's rather intransigent-sounding warning, have decided, nevertheless, to make a discreet approach to the United States in Ot-

tawa. Ironically, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, who has been trying to solve her own country's economic ills with a monetarist approach, is in the EEC chair and must deliver the message. The recommendation can be expected to follow the general outlines of the BIS report, which suggests that some fiscal measures be taken so that interest rates can be allowed to fall. The bank even calls attention to the fact that incomes policies, short of full wage and price controls, are being used effectively in several countries, including West Germany. But the Reagan monetarist and supply-siders are unlikely to buy any kind of controls or guidelines, at least in the near future.

European leaders, including French Finance Minister Jacques Delors, have said that the United States cannot expect the Europeans to go along like good little allies on defense and foreign policy initiatives and then ignore the impact of high U.S. interest rates on their economies. But life is more complicated than that. First of all, the effect is not uniform. There are those who say that the French franc, for example, is just where it should be against the dollar and that the French aren't really all that concerned about the U.S. rates because the West German mark is taking the real heat.

The critical points, though, are the following: Industrial economies are interlocked; mutual interests are affected by shifts in U.S. interest rates; those rate shifts affect the strength of the dollar and therefore the price of oil and everybody's energy bill, since oil is priced in dollars. As a result, interest rates seem not only an appropriate subject for discussion between the United States and its allies, but a necessary one.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.



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Letters The Israeli Raid on Iraq's Reactor

Your editorial (IHT, June 10) finds the Israeli raid on Iraq "understandable" because of a potential threat to Israel. Many Israelis also feel threatened by demographic trends which will lead to their being outnumbered by the Palestinians in their midst in the future. Would you also "understand" Israeli genocide of the Palestinians? Is there, indeed, any action Israel might take which you would object to? This Israeli raid, along with the mass expulsion of Palestinian civilian population from areas coveted by Israelis seeking increased Lebensraum over the past decades remind one of nothing more than Hitler's trampling on others in quest of Nazi hegemony in Europe. Would you equally "understand" an Iraqi raid on Israel's nuclear facility, which, unlike the Iraqi one, is not open to international inspection? Israeli military dominance of its neighbors for the past 30 years shows that it is they, not "tiny" Israel, that are threatened.

H. CLARK GRISWOLD,
London.

As a European resident for 10 years, I read with interest the editorials on the Israeli raid. The International Herald Tribune's thoughtful remarks, contrasted with the surprisingly regional ones of The New York Times and The Washington Post, spoke eloquently of the IHT's "mid-Atlantic" view of world events.

RICHARD D. GRAHAM,
Paris.

Who will answer these questions: Why does an important oil-exporting country like Iraq need expensive nuclear power as a source of energy, when it can fill its needs with cheap oil? Why, therefore, does France, and to a lesser degree Italy, supply nuclear equipment to such a country? Why do those who criticize Israel for the destruction of the Iraqi nuclear plant not propose an alternative practical course of action for Israel? Why does Iraq now cry "wolf," when in September of last year, not in a pre-emptive attack of self-defense, but as an act of brutal aggression, they invaded Iran? Why is it lawful and responsible for the United States to invade Iran with aircraft and men for the liberation of a few hostages, but unlawful and irresponsible for Israel to destroy a plant that was capable of providing the means for the total destruction of Israel and its population? Could this be the answer to these questions? It has nothing to do with international law and morality, but with international hypocrisy. For nations do what they consider to be in their national interest.

A. NEUMAN,
Montreal.

The IHT's editorial makes a good argument in support of the Israeli raid in Iraq. However, it fails to take into account these two facts:

1. Today, the policies of the Israeli government are one of the main obstacles to an efficient settlement of the problems of the occupied territories and of the Palestinians.

2. To terminate Osiak's existence is one thing. To boast about it and to insult other countries is much more than bad taste. It humiliates Iraq, and, through it, all the Arabs. Furthermore, it makes the position of the United States, Egypt, France and of all the countries that would rather not hear and see anything, much more embarrassing. Finally, it strengthens the image of Israel as a warlike irresponsible state (much like Saddam Hussein's Iraq) that shows little interest in peace-making. Mr. Begin may have had some electoral reasons for behaving the way he did, but this should not prevent the U.S. government from making him pay a price for his dangerous oratory.

ROBERT DUJARRIC,
Paris.

The U.S. commitment to Israel — both morally and materially — is now so great that it is doubtful if even the most outrageous behavior on the part of that state would draw more than a mild rebuke from Washington.

It is unfortunate, however, that Israel has felt sufficiently confident in the traditional U.S.-Israeli friendship to launch an unprovoked attack on a neighboring country under the dubious color of a "pre-emptive strike." Prime Minister Begin, now widely known as a fanatic, now seems to be definitely paranoid. For to justify his "pre-emptive strike" on what would seem to be highly conjectural and poorly supported fears of a "second Holocaust" is hardly the language of a sane man.

Surely, every Arab state is fully aware that a nuclear attack on Israel would not only, in all likelihood, kill as many Arabs as Israelis, but would be immediately followed by direct military retaliation by the United States.

I applaud the well-balanced editorials you print from The Washington Post and The New York

Times, but cannot say the same about the effort of your own editorialist, who, after several weaseling paragraphs, reaches the truly astounding conclusion that the Israeli attack has probably saved thousands of Iraqi lives that would have been lost if the attack had taken place a few months later! Is he nominating Prime Minister Begin for the Nobel Peace Prize?

JOHN BARNARD
ROBINSON,
Chessex-sur-Nyon, Switzerland.

First, I wish to congratulate the IHT on your clear statement.

To The Washington Post and The New York Times, please allow me some remarks:

1) Nowhere did I read the word "survival" for Israel.

2) Nowhere did I read that Israel has ever threatened to destroy the Arab world.

3) Nowhere did I find that the editorialists, both of The Washington Post and The New York Times, point out why Iraq, one of the biggest oil producers and exporters of the world, has equipped itself with a nuclear reactor if it is not to build a nuclear weapon and not to produce a new energy absolutely unnecessary for that country.

I. FRANCO,
Brussels.

May I point out a slight understatement in the final sentence of James Reston's article, "Jerusalem and the Bomb" (IHT, June 11). He says, "Israel may have set up a precedent for all nations to act on their own to bomb their opponents at will..."

May I remind Mr. Reston that Iraq is Israel's deadly enemy, is in a state of war with Israel, has never recognized Israel's existence, has never signed even an armistice agreement after fighting several wars against it and has recently stated publicly that the "peaceful energy generated by the atomic plant" will be used only against the "Zionist entity."

JOHN NIMAN,
London.

Israel knocks out Iraq's future atomic bomb factory and the West breathes a sigh of relief in private while condemning Israel in public. Enough hypocrisy; Menachem Begin should be thanked.

SHELDON PINE,
Lucerne, Switzerland.

William Safire's article (IHT, June 12) on the Pentagon's over-reaction to the destruction of Iraq's nuclear capability by Israel raises some serious questions about the suitability of Caspar Weinberger as secretary of defense. Please allow me to ask publicly what so many people are asking in private: How can a former senior executive of the Lockheed Corp. deal dispassionately with sensitive matters affecting Saudi Arabia? I am not suggesting for a moment any impropriety on the part of the secretary for defense. All I am saying is that years of commercial dealings with the Saudis are bound to create certain psychological patterns and habits of thinking that may not always be appropriate in the infinitely more complex field of international relations.

Mr. Weinberger is, of course, not Jewish but many people believe that his ancestors might have been. Could this be why he appears a little overzealous to demonstrate his lack of sympathy for the predicament of the Jewish state?

LIONEL BLOCH,
London.

In spite of being an Arab, I congratulate and applaud the way the raid was carried out. Crossing such a long distance in Iraqi territory to destroy such an installation shows a very advanced military ability.

To us the Arabs, particularly to Iraq, it is a sorrow, a typical defeat. I thought the demolishing of the Egyptian airports in 1967 was the last time Arabs would be so careless. After this raid I hope the Arab world will realize that more co-operation and strategy are needed, because without it we will remain defenseless forever, we will remain humiliated forever.

ASHUR AHMED
AL-MUGBEL,
Barcelona.

Your astonishing one-sided editorial about Israel's raid on the Iraqi reactor is disgusting. You can't justify Israel's raid unless you believe that Israel should possess nuclear monopoly in the area, assuming that Iraq intended to make nuclear bombs, which is not the case, as evidenced by UN supervision.

This raid proves Israel's determination to be the guardian, the only power of the area, and to conquer more lands. Israel by this and other acts proves that it doesn't really care about establishing a peaceful coexistence with the Arab world.

Your article clearly shows how blindly one-sided you are.

KHALED ALZAMEL,
Alkhor, Saudi Arabia.

What Kind of Defense?

The alacrity with which Congress is authorizing a whopping two-year increase in the military budget — 28 percent, after inflation — reflects a consensus that more defense is needed. But even if the nation can afford that much more, it is not yet clear that the Reagan administration will spend it wisely. The costs and strategies of the country's biggest peacetime buildup are finally stirring public interest — assisted by CBS's commendable dedication of five prime hours to the subject this week.

The administration's \$1.3 trillion defense plan for the next five years is still only a budget in search of a mission that is yet to be fully defined. As so far outlined, its main objectives seem sound. But the forces, weaponry and industrial capacity that it implies could soon make it a mission in search of a budget. Without military economies, the cost is likely to exceed even the 70-percent increase in real annual appropriations that is projected from 1980 to 1986 — a leap from 5 to 7 percent of a rising gross national product.

The evolving strategy rightly shifts the emphasis toward the most likely military contingencies. It continues to prepare for the greatest but least likely dangers — a strategic nuclear conflict or a short, high-intensity war in Europe. But it also seeks new capabilities for protracted conventional war in several regions at once. That requires reshaping some heavy NATO-oriented forces and equipment for mobility and desert war, revitalizing reserves, expanding stockpiles. It means restoring industry's ability to mobilize, as urged by Under Secretary of Defense Ikle.

The Soviet Union can fight a long war in several theaters. It has acquired the ability to project force far beyond its borders. Gulf oil is the most vital Western interest thus endangered. But others could be threatened by lo-

cal instabilities and by Moscow's buildup, by its new bases in the Middle East, Africa and Asia, and its proclaimed right to intervene on the side of assorted "national liberation movements."

The Gulf will remain the hardest area to protect until America builds adequate air and sealift units and bases there. Forces flown in during a crisis could be overrun, as Defense Secretary Weinberger acknowledges. America would thus have to respond in other areas, where naval superiority counts for more. But Europe would need reinforcement, even if it remained at peace, to deter Soviet retaliation there.

In theory, American forces are now structured to cope with a major war in Europe and a lesser conflict elsewhere, as in Korea. But that is true only in theory. The Gulf is much harder to defend than South Korea. And a multi-theater conventional war would far exceed America's capacities.

A recent study by Prof. William Kaufmann of MIT shows that the Reagan budget could close this gap — if the money were wisely spent. Only small increases in forces are needed. Most of the money should go for the state of preparation that experts call force readiness; for improvements in manpower and reserve units; for transport, stockpiles, mobilization preparations and for less sophisticated weapons.

But even Reagan's new funds won't be clearly enough if, as the 1982 budget suggests, huge sums are spent on unnecessary supercarriers, a 600-ship fleet, decrepit battleships, across-the-board pay increases, a revived B-1 bomber and, with SALT delayed, a new strategic weapons race. The consensus for more speeding is unlikely to survive such extravagance.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Party's Not Over Yet in Poland

Make no mistake about it: The poison pen with which the Kremlin has addressed Poland's leaders is but the other end of a terrible sword. The pen, too, aims to force the Polish people to abandon their revolutionary experiment. The Russians appear to have decided that the top Polish leaders — Stanislaw Kania, the party chief, and Wojciech Jaruzelski, the premier — are weak-willed and heterodox and must be replaced. Yet for the moment, Warsaw has demurred and called instead for a concentration on economic revival under the direction of the present leaders.

The conflict may come to a head within a month, as the Polish Communist Party approaches a critical congress. The movement for "renewal" that burst forth last summer from the Lenin Shipyard in Gdansk has become a powerful force even in the citadels of the party.

The latest Soviet threat is not a response to any major strikes or sit-ins. The Polish workers are more quiet than at any point in almost a year. With minor exceptions, their Solidarity union has honored the government's April plea for two months of labor peace. And the union appears increasingly sensitive to the government's external political needs.

The issue now, quite starkly, is ferment within the party, which the Kremlin deems even more dangerous than labor unrest. An orthodox, hierarchical party is Moscow's main instrument of imperial rule in Eastern

Europe. A party reformed from below would give revolutionary meaning to the cry to let "Poland be Poland." The party congress, if it proceeds as planned in July, could commit the party to this subversive course with new rules and even secret elections.

The Soviet leaders delude themselves if they really blame the personality or doctrinal inadequacies of the Kania-Jaruzelski team for the party's rapid transformation. These leaders took over a regime whose authority had crumbled. Their reassertion of some central control was in fact a considerable achievement, but it required significant accommodation to the spirit of the Solidarity movement. More dogmatic leaders would have foundered altogether. Permitting some party democracy and decentralization was a necessary price for restoring social peace and preserving a Polish buffer between the Soviet Army and a hostile Polish population.

It may be too much to expect Soviet gratitude for such a salvage operation, but realism may yet win out in Mr. Brezhnev's Kremlin. He will do all he can to brake the evolution in Poland's party, alternating between threatening letters and military maneuvers. But if he pushes too hard and tips the balance in Poland's Politburo against flexibility and pragmatism, he will inherit the direct confrontation he has tried for so long and so sensibly to avoid. Better, even for the Russians, to let Poland be Poland.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Southern African Realities

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has had a hard time adjusting the simplicities of campaign rhetoric to the awkward realities of foreign policy.

In much of the world — the Middle East, as a notable example — there is as yet simply nothing that amounts to a Reagan policy.

But in one area there is a clear new direction. That is Africa. In part by intention, in part by embarrassing leaks, the administration's ideas on how to proceed there are on the table. They offer an early and interesting test of realism, on the part not only of the Reagan policymakers but also of the other interests involved.

Common Interests

The much-advertised shift is toward friendlier relations with South Africa: less condemnation of its racism, less confrontation, more attempts to persuade and to recognize common interests. The assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Chester Crocker, is now on his second visit to South Africa. This time he is accompanied by the No. 2 man in the department, Deputy Secretary William Clark.

The changed diplomatic attitude toward South Africa has aroused sharp criticism from black African leaders and from a number of American groups. There is obviously reason for concern in the possibility of the United States identifying itself with a state based on white supremacy. But the issue is not as simple as that.

The first priority of the Reagan people in Africa, as of their predecessors, is to find an internationally acceptable path to independence for Namibia. That is the huge land ruled by South Africa for the last 60 years as South-West Africa. A low-level guerrilla war has been simmering there for years.

A Western plan for elections, supervised by the United Nations and leading to independence, was one of the notable examples of leadership by the Carter administration. But in the end, last winter, South Africa said no — and by all signs its government has never really made a decision to get out of Namibia.

Sanctions

What, then, can be done about Namibia? One course, pressed by African states, is to apply economic sanctions to South Africa. I think that idea is a dangerous illusion. There is no reason whatever to think that sanctions would work against a country as strong and economically self-sufficient as South Africa.

The victims of sanctions would actually be the dependent black states nearby — as Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe has been realistic enough to say out loud.

The alternative Reagan idea is to work for arrangements to assure a certain stability in an independent Namibia, and then to convince South Africa that letting go on those terms would really be in its interests. At the same time, in the Reagan view, steps should be taken for a political reconciliation in Angola that would, along with Namibian settlement, see the Cuban troops in Angola go home.

Can it work? Given the long history of suspicion and war, the odds are against it. But the fact is that for those who want an independent Namibia, the Reagan administration and its policy are the only game in town. Nothing else — not sanctions, not angry speeches — can possibly convince the party that above all has to be convinced, South Africa.

One test will be of the realism of South African leaders — and their understanding of the American system. Some of them have reacted to the Reagan policy on Namibia in angry disappointment. They evi-

dently believed that Sen. Jesse Helms' ideas — amounting to total support of South Africa — would be the Reagan policy.

Jesse Helms is a powerful figure in Washington, all right, but any American government has to deal with other realities, too: American interests in black Africa, the American public's dislike of South African racism, the views of our European allies. Helms has just lost by a vote of 84 to 7 his fight to block Chester Crocker's confirmation as assistant secretary, and that happened because the White House would not give way. Deputy Secretary Clark is personally close to President Reagan: His visit with Crocker ought to carry a message.

But realism is also required from the "front-line" African states involved in the Namibian problem. They may find Ronald Reagan less congenial than other American politicians, but he is president — and as a conservative he has a chance of convincing South Africa that it should leave Namibia. Robert Mugabe surely appreciates that, and Clark and Crocker are

Italy and the New Theater Of Mediterranean Tension

ROME — The bombing of Iraq's nuclear site has taken the Italian caretaker government as much by surprise as everyone else. It has also introduced a new element into a political crisis that is already sufficiently complex.

The underlying concern is the politico-military situation in the southern Mediterranean.

The Italian government has tried hard to maintain the best possible relations with all the Arab states of the Middle East. The oil flow from Libya has increased to a substantial percentage of the Italian global import, while Iraq has become an important buyer of Italian products, in particular military hardware.

Although careful to comply with the rules of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, the Rome government, with its delivery of nuclear technology to Iraq, has risked straining U.S.-Italian nuclear cooperation.

Chain of U.S. Bases

But Rome has been quite cooperative with Washington on another sensitive matter in the same geographical area. The building up of a powerful chain of American aero-naval bases facing the Russians in southwest Asia requires the use of large logistic facilities in the Mediterranean.

The Italian peninsula provides ideal conditions for that purpose and a fresh round of bilateral negotiations with U.S. representatives on this subject has progressed smoothly during the past months. Smoothly but discreetly, because the Rome government wants to keep a low profile on matters concerning its military posture in the southern Mediterranean, the Middle East and the Gulf.

The Israeli raid has obviously projected the Middle East question on the foreground again. The powerful Italian Communist Party has grabbed this opportunity to press its views on these sensitive issues, right when negotiations for the formation of a new government are at a critical point.

The government that will come out of the present crisis is bound to face, unwillingly, a number of politico-military problems, which certainly existed before, but are exacerbated now by the mounting tension in the Middle East.

Italy's military posture for the past 25 years has been essentially directed to face a threat coming

wisely going on from South Africa to visit him.

The black Africans are worried that South Africa may use the new American approach to delay any real decision for years more. That is a reasonable concern, given the record, and the Reagan people know it. They have told Pretoria that above all they want a candid and early statement of South African intentions. They have to demonstrate that they will not let the issue slide.

Finally, the Reagan administration must be realistic about Angolan. By asking for repeal of congressional prohibitions on covert action there, and talking of the need for Angolan political change, the administration looked as if it believed the United States could unilaterally impose its views.

That is fantasy, and the Reagan policymakers do not in fact believe it. They should make clear that they have a more limited, more practical view of what is necessary and possible to get the Cuban troops out of Angola.

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Student Leaders, Separated by Race But United by Goals, Held in S. Africa

By Cynthia Stevens

JOHANNESBURG — Aziz Jardine, a detained student leader, reportedly had welts on his back when security police brought him in handcuffs to his home in a mixed-race township to search his room.

The 18-year-old high school student of mixed race, the youngest of 13 children, told his mother he had not been able to wash for three days.

The initial treatment of University of Cape Town student leader Andrew Boraine, 22, son of a prominent politician, apparently in the all-white Parliament, apparently was not so rough. His indefinite detention — also under the Internal Security Act — was no less heart-breaking for his family, however, and all the more frustrating for critics of the white-minority government's security legislation.

Mr. Jardine and Mr. Boraine, along with two black university student leaders, are among at least 152 persons believed to be held without trial in South Africa.

Different Backgrounds

There are few similarities in the backgrounds of the two young men because under the country's 30-year-old racial segregation laws, South Africans live and are educated, at least through secondary

school, with people of their own race. What the student leaders have in common is opposition to the ruling National Party of the Dutch-descended Afrikaners; specifically, their efforts to organize boycotts of festivities leading up to the May 31 Republic Day, which apparently landed them in jail.

[Nothing has been said about the reason for Andrew's arrest last month but it is presumed to be related to a rally the student leader addressed at the University of Witwatersrand in Johannesburg at which some students, mainly blacks, burned a South African flag. The New York Times reported.

Mixed-Race Protests

[A series of bombings, attributed to the banned African National Congress, also coincided with the official celebrations.

[The state-owned broadcasting company has presented a conspiracy theory in which campus activism, flag burning and terrorism as different aspects of a single menacing phenomenon. The security police has long sought links between white student groups and black underground movements, the Times reported.]

For the student leaders, there was no cause to celebrate in a country that denies political rights

and equal economic opportunity to the 23 million blacks, Asians and people of mixed-race, known as "coloreds."

Mr. Jardine's detention in late May sparked protests in townships west of Johannesburg early this month by mixed-race colleagues who demanded his release. Reports of police brutality against the demonstrators prompted Asian and mixed-race pupils in Cape Town and Durban to protest, resulting in the closure of four schools for a week and suspension of more than 700 students.

Mr. Jardine's mother, Fatima Jardine, told South African reporters that when police escorted him home they demanded to know the source of something he said.

"He asked me to bring him his history book, and I had to hold it while he turned the pages because he still had the handcuffs on. He found the section on the Russian revolution and found the reference and showed them it was part of the history syllabus," she said.

"One policeman said he had never been taught that at school, but the major told them to forget it. I think he was embarrassed that it was in the school history book."

After a visit to Modder Bee Prison east of Johannesburg, Mrs. Jardine reported that her son was well. She said police had advised her that he would be held for about a month.

Threat of Banning

Alex Boraine, the liberal Progressive Federal Party spokesman on education, said after a visit to Andrew at a prison in Pretoria that his son was concerned about the possibility of being banned. Andrew is president of the National Union of South African Students.

The government imposes banning orders against its critics to prevent them from being quoted, meeting with more than one person at a time and to forbid them attendance at public gatherings. The Institute of Race Relations — a private, anti-apartheid research body — said 161 persons, most of them black, are known to be banned.

Alex Boraine said his visit "reinforced my long-held view that banning and imprisonment without trial are the symptoms of a very sick society. These summary punishments are inflicted on those who find the South African society abhorrent and are prepared to speak out against it."

When first taken into custody, Aziz Jardine and Andrew Boraine were held under an act that denied them access to lawyers, courts or their parents for two weeks. Now they are held under the terms of the Internal Security Act, which allows them two 30-minute, non-contact meetings a week and unlimited access to lawyers.



Rajiv Gandhi, son of Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, was welcomed by his wife and daughter at New Delhi airport Tuesday after his successful campaign for a seat in Parliament.

Rajiv Gandhi Welcomed By Backers in New Delhi

The Associated Press

NEW DELHI — Rajiv Gandhi, son of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and a powerful new figure in Indian politics, returned triumphantly to the capital Tuesday after easily winning his own seat in Parliament.

Mr. Gandhi, 39, led his mother's ruling Congress (I) Party to victory in weekend by-election results. The Congress Party captured five parliamentary seats, a gain of one over opposition parties, with ballots in two more races still to be counted.

Mr. Gandhi, who had campaigned day and night for a month across the sun-scorched north Indian plain, was greeted at New Delhi airport by his Italian-born wife, Sonia, and a throng of youthful party workers chanting, "Long live Indira Gandhi, long live Rajiv Gandhi."

The style was reminiscent of noisy rallies for his late younger brother, Sanjay, whose vacant parliamentary seat he won. But Rajiv Gandhi, who has promised a new style of more serious politics, commanded the chanters, "Stop this circus."

In state assembly by-elections, Mrs. Gandhi's party won all 12 seats announced in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Karnataka states. It also gained one assembly seat in Com-

munist-ruled West Bengal state, trailing the Marxist Communist Party two seats to four.

Rajiv Gandhi received 100,000 more votes than Sanjay had, with a total of 258,884 votes, 84 percent of the 307,523 cast. The nearest of his 13 foes polled only 21,188.

Sanjay Gandhi was killed in a plane crash while doing air stunts a year ago.

Active Missile Lost in Bavaria

Reuters

BONN — West German police and air force helicopters searched Tuesday for an air-to-air missile that was accidentally dropped from a fighter aircraft over northern Bavaria.

The U.S.-designed Sidewinder, painted white and nearly 3 meters (9 feet) long, could explode if touched, an air force spokesman warned in a radio interview.

The missile was lost Monday by a Phantom fighter during a training flight over the Nuremberg area, but the pilot did not notice it was missing until after he landed. The spokesman said that a technical fault was almost certainly the cause of the incident.

Bats and Moths Found to Outdo Radar During Life-or-Death Aerial Skirmishes

By Malcolm W. Browne

NEW YORK — Since World War II, radar and anti-radar technologies have come to dominate human warfare, but a scientific study suggests that human achievements in electronic warfare are incomparably cruder than the equipment used by bats and moths locked in struggle for survival.

In a report published by the journal American Scientist, biologist M. Brock Fenton of Carleton University, Ottawa, and James H. Fullard of the University of Toronto conclude that bats and moths constantly improve their tactics to gain short-lived advantage over each other.

Donald Griffin of Rockefeller University made the landmark discovery in the 1930s that bats navigate and locate prey by listening to the echoes of sounds they emit while flying. More recently it was discovered that the hearing organs of moths can detect the approach of a bat long before the bat detects the prey. Prof. Fullard says some moths have apparently developed jamming signals that sound enough like bat echoes to confuse an attacking bat and induce it to veer away sharply.

2 Auditory Neurons

"The amount of information that a moth can receive, process and use in making complex survival decisions is staggering, considering its very limited equipment," Prof. Fullard said.

A moth's hearing organ is likely to be on its thorax, but may also be on its abdomen or in its mouth. "Information from that organ must get into the animal's central nervous system via no more than two auditory neurons," Prof. Fullard said. "That's far too few to allow it to distinguish between frequencies, but the physiological apparatus itself is often tuned to be sensitive only to those frequencies likely to be emitted by a bat. It is less an ear than a bat detector."

The cries of a bat are mostly far above the range of sound audible to a human being. People can hear sound from about 20 vibrations per second up to about 18,000 vibrations per second. The sounds a bat emits to locate obstacles and prey may extend to as many as 230,000 vibrations per second.

Bats vary the length of their calls, sometimes sending out pulses of sound less than one-thousandth of a second long as they move in on their prey, and making last-minute course adjustments to compensate for the prey's violent evasions.

But the main variations in bat calls involve frequency and har-

monies. Bats use different kinds of sound to obtain different kinds of information about targets.

One bat call is a steady tone that allows the bat to estimate the speed of its prey and the direction of its flight. The system exploits the Doppler effect that causes the familiar fall in pitch of an automobile horn as it passes a listener and recedes. The bat call is reflected from the target insect, and the bat's brain compares the pitch of the sound it sends out with the pitch of the echo to estimate velocity and direction.

Another kind of call is required for accurate location of the target, and this employs frequency modulation or change of pitch. Echoes from falling-pitch calls are heard slightly differently by the bat's two ears, and its brain interprets the difference in terms of the heading and range of the prey.

How does a moth jam such complex acoustical systems? "It's not a perfect job," Prof. Fullard said. "The dogbane tiger moth has a blister-like protrusion called a tymbal on the side of its thorax, which buckles under pressure from the flight muscle, making a popping sound. When you compare the acoustical energy distribution in that sound with the echo location call of the big brown bat, they seem remarkably similar."

"When a bat hears this click, he might realize, if he had time to think about it, that it's not really his own echo. But there isn't time. The bat is flying at perhaps 5 m-

ters a second, a sound like an echo has penetrated his physiological filters, and he has a thousandth of a second or so to decide what to do. He can't risk the possibility of crashing into a tree, so he swerves, and the moth survives."

Moths have learned to vary behavior during an attack so as to prevent bats from anticipating their moves. When a moth hears a distant bat sending out search sounds, it flees in the opposite direction. When the bat's sounds are loud enough to signify imminent attack, the moth folds its wings and dives for the ground.

The bat detectors of moths are usually tuned to the frequencies of the average bats in the neighborhood, and when a new type of bat turns up it may have a tremendous advantage in catching moths deaf to its signals, until natural selection catches up and properly tuned moths evolve.

"It's a very dynamic process," Prof. Fullard said, "because the bat and moth populations are constantly changing and their relationships change. Most insectivorous bats eat a wide variety of insects besides moths, but in spring-lactating mother bats seem to have a marked preference for moths. That increases predation pressure and forces adaptation on the moths. It's a never-ending cycle."

"But the amazing thing is the sheer volume of information processing and profound neurological decisions handled by both the bats and the moths, using a very limited number of nerve cells. They exhibit a degree of economy and sophistication that could be the envy of human aerial warfare strategists."

Pakistan to Flog, Fine Subversives

United Press International

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq has issued a new regulation giving martial law authorities broad powers to fine, flog and imprison for up to five years anyone involved in agitation or subversive activity.

The regulation covers civil servants and employees of government corporations such as Pakistan International Airlines, the national steel corporation and banks. It empowers military authorities to dismiss or prematurely retire a person from service or, if a military officer, to strip him of rank.

The new regulation apparently was prompted by an employees' work slowdown at the airline. The Pakistan Times reported Sunday that the company was "facing extremely serious difficulties resulting from poor management and union activities," and implying that some cabin crews were engaged in smuggling.

Afrikaners Fear Exposing Black Past, Debretts Says

The Associated Press

LONDON — Afrikaners, South Africa's ruling white minority, are reluctant to have their lineages traced for fear these will show black ancestors, according to the head of Debretts's Peerage.

"They are just not interested and they have made it clear to us why," Harold Brooks-Baker, managing director of the London publishing house said Monday. Debretts's is best known for tracing the genealogies of Britain's aristocracy.

The Afrikaners, the descendants of South Africa's Dutch settlers, comprise 60 percent of the 4.4 million white minority and rule South Africa with a policy of apartheid, or race separation.

"Many Afrikaners have told us that the problem with conducting research into their families is the possibility of mixed ancestry being exposed," Mr. Brooks-Baker said.

Women Left Behind

"It is because the original Dutch settlers were real pioneers," he said. "Unlike the English, they did not take their women with them."

The inevitable happened so Afrikaner families often have at least one black ancestor.

Mr. Brooks-Baker estimated that 35 to 40 percent of Afrikaners have some black blood.

Mr. Brooks-Baker said the Afrikaner's fear of looking up the family tree has emerged during the last few years, when Debretts's has promoted its services in South Africa.

While there were few takers among the Afrikaners, he said, Debretts's has many clients among English-speaking South Africans.

'Blue Bloods'

Debretts's found no fear of turning up black ancestors among other clients in Europe, the United States, South America, Australia and New Zealand, Mr. Brooks-Baker said.

And to many "blue bloods," he said, the suggestion of a black ancestor was glamorous. "Most members of the aristocracy find it rather glamorous to have black blood in their lineages."

Mr. Brooks-Baker said that Josephine Bonaparte, wife of Emperor Napoleon I, had ancestors from the West Indian island of Martinique and was "proud" of it. She died in 1814.

"And if you tell an English aristocrat that he has Negro blood in his family tree, he is invariably proud of the fact," he said, adding:

Donald E. Ross Dies; a Pioneer In Health Plans

Los Angeles Times Service

PASADENA, Calif. — Dr. Donald E. Ross, 88, who with the late Dr. H. Clifford Loos pioneered the prepaid health care field a half century ago, died Monday.

Dr. Ross and Dr. Loos, who died in 1960 at 78, began their Ross-Loos Medical Group in 1929. Five years later, they were expelled by the Los Angeles County Medical Association because many doctors felt they were violating professional ethics. They were ordered reinstated, however, when the Judicial Council of the American Medical Association investigated and found no proof of the charges.

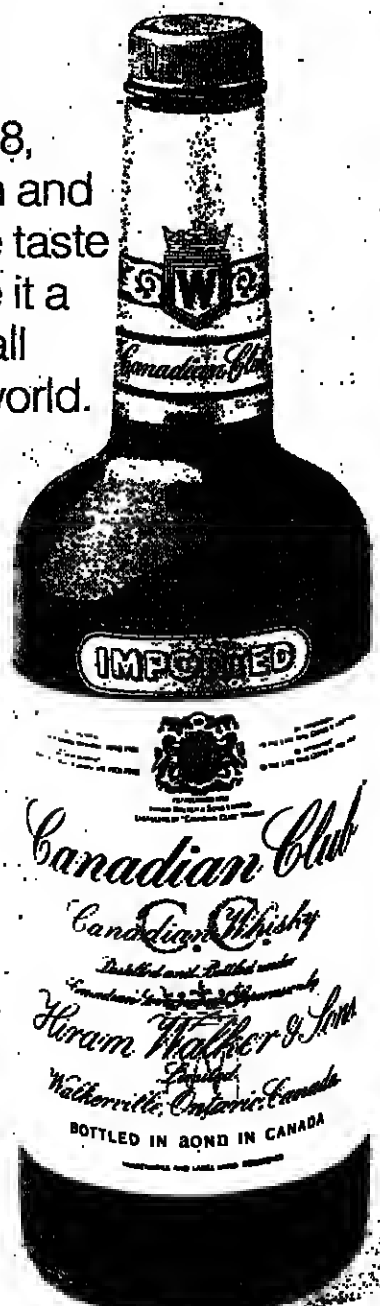
John G. Dinkeloo

NEW YORK (NYT) — John G. Dinkeloo, 63, an associate of the late Eero Saarinen and a partner in the firm of Kevin Roche, John Dinkeloo & Associates, architects of the Oakland (Calif.) Museum and, in New York, the Ford Foundation headquarters and 1 United Nations Plaza, died Monday.

James Webster

STRATFORD-UPON-AVON, England (AP) — James Webster, 56, author of more than 200 books on literacy for adults and children, was killed Monday when his glider crashed during a competition. In 1964 Mr. Webster established Britain's first clinic for children with dyslexia.

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Films

Paul Newman Gives Vivid Portrayal of Police Life

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

International Herald Tribune PARIS — The cinema customarily shies at hot-potato issues, but it appears to be edging into the 1980s with a newfound candor.

Exhibit A this week is Paul Newman's latest vehicle, "Fort Apache, The Bronx" (billed in France as "Le Policeman"), with its bold, sweeping examination of crime at large in a mean New York City quarter. Its protagonist is our old friend the cop with a conscience, but he has been drawn with an unadorned honesty that makes him absolutely believable.

The script is free of most of the clichés. No pretty, blonde social worker invades the gashouse district to preach the golden rule to hoodlums or does a kindly clergyman pop up to propose baseball as a remedy for juvenile delinquency. The hoecost policeman does, true enough, have a confidante in a trained course of whom he is enamored and to whom he tells his troubles, but she breaks the rule of keeping supper on the stove while he is out making midnight arrests.

In large measure the scenario is realistic, almost to the documentary degree. A prostitute of the neighborhood, demented by drugs, murders two patrolmen as they inspect the streets in their car. An indiscriminate roundup of suspects causes a protest riot and in its course a Puerto Rican youth is pushed off a roof by two of New

York's finest. The bland dismissal of this killing — as though murder of the sort were in a day's work — fires the protagonist with such indignation that he, after years of service, turns in his badge.

Daniel Petrie has directed intelligently, extracting the cinematic maximum from the material. He has succeeded in conveying the throb of suppressed violence that ticks like a time bomb in the sleazy quarter and bestows a reality on its wretched inhabitants, while sustaining the surface excitement of the narrative. As the disgraced police officer, Newman contributes a top-flight performance aided by a sturdy supporting company. It is an extraordinarily well-balanced sample of American moviemaking.

(At the Marignan-Concorde, the Quinette-Pathe and the Gammont Les Halles in English.)

Raymond Depardon's "Reporters" covers the daily duties of press photographers of the Gamma agency, recorded by hand-held cameras as they cover news events.

The missions on which they are dispatched are singularly timely, concerned mainly with the recent French presidential campaign. Mitterrand and Rocard are snapped at rallies, Marchais accepting nomination as the Communist candidate, Giscard d'Estaing at an Elysée reception, Chirac making the rounds of shopkeepers,

and the clown Coluche making his bid. All, however, is not politics. Show folk and social celebrities are constantly being "shot": Mireille Mathieu, Gene Kelly, Mireille Darc, Richard Gere, trying to escape the inquiring cameras; Jean-Luc Godard pontificating at the Cinéma-thèque.

Much of this might be viewed — much of it has been — on television, but in the editing an occasional caricaturing touch lends humor and viewpoint. The wrangles between staff and editor on assignments and vacations are overlong. (At the Saint-André-des-Arts.

The Canadian film "Ticket to Heaven," is another instance of the cinema's rare entry into controversy of any sort. Produced by Ronald Cohen and directed by R.L. Thomas, it deals with the proselyting of religious cults, of their entrapment of unwary youngsters, the brainwashing, accompanied by a weakening diet and drugs, and the subsequent reluctance of the captured to regain their liberty. The screen has treated the subject only — and then superficially — in a poor movie about the Jonestown mass suicide, but it is certainly a matter of current interest.

How closely this fiction resembles the facts of actual cases one can only guess, but it has chilling plausibility. Diderot, in "La Reli-

gieuse," told of a young girl forced to become a nun, and family tyrants imprisoned unwanted women in sacred orders in earlier times. The practice here is reversed.

A Toronto schoolteacher in his early 20s, uncertain of his future and disappointed in a love affair, goes to California on holiday. An old acquaintance, seeking to cheer him up, introduces him to a set of strange but jolly young people and he is unwittingly converted to a weird faith and sinks into brainless submission. The efforts of his family and friends to break the hold of the cultists supplies the action of the story's second half.

There is effective acting by Nick Manouso as the victim of woody soul-saving, by Saul Rubinek as the practical-minded nightclub entertainer who organizes his liberation, and by Meg Foster as a sister high priestess. Thomas' direction supplies a gripping thriller on an intriguing coterie theme. "Ticket to Heaven" was shown at the Cannes festival out of competition and impressed many reviewers. It is probably to be included in the Venice festival's program in August and will be generally released thereafter.

Arts Agenda

BRUSSELS — The final production of the season of the Theatre Royal de la Monnaie, Shostakovich's 22nd and final symphony, directed by the composer, is "La Mente," a "total" spectacle open and closed by members of the theater's various units — the Belgian National Opera, the Ballet of the 20th Century, the Opera Studio and the Ballet — and by music from a variety of sources. Maurice Béjart and Bernard De Custer are the joint stage directors. Thierry Sempst is the designer, and Ronald Zollman the conductor. Performances are scheduled through June 27.

PARIS — The Czech Dance Theater will present "The Kaffir Against the Wave," for five shows and three matinees, June 17 at the Paris Museum of Modern Art (16 Avenue de New York). Choreography is by Doris Sedláková and Wanda Szabotz and the music by Eric Wolfson.

WEST BERLIN — The world premiere of "War and Peace," a new ballet by Volodya Ponomarev based on the Tolstoy novel and set to music selected from works of Tchaikovsky, will have its premiere June 27 at the ballet of the Deutsche Oper. The work, in three acts and 90 scenes, will have a cast headed by Galina Panova as Natasha, Frank Augustyn and Ponomarev as Andrei, Vladimir Galvan as Pierre Andrei, Haldun Schwanz as Helene, and Ponomarev as the mother of the orphaning in Napoleon. Sets are by Günther Schneider-Gismann and costumes by Leo Rat, and Michael Heise will conduct. Later performances are scheduled for June 28, 30, July 2 and 5.

ANGERS — The Angouleme chorographic festival will present Abate Nikolic's September as director of the French Centre National de Danse Contemporaine.

LONDON — A new production of "Don Giovanni" will be the opening event of a three-week Mozart festival from July 6 to 26 at the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden. The festival will also include performances of "The Marriage of Figaro" and "Così fan tutte." Three Sunday evening concerts of the string quartets and piano quartets by the Amadeus Quartet, with William Glock and Robert Hood, and Wednesday lunchtime concerts of works by Beethoven and Haydn, conducted by Sir Neville Martinson, will be conducted by Colin Davis and staged by Peter Wood, with sets and costumes by William Dudley and David Walker. The cast will include Ruggiero Romano in the title part, Gennadiy Bejerman, Rita L. Kaminer, Gerald Evans and Stuart Burrows.

GENEVA — The Grand Theatre's final opera production of the season will be "Madame Butterfly," in the production originally staged and designed by Jorge Lavelli and Hans Hupfer for La Scala. Hispid-Jorge Gomez-Martinez will conduct and the cast is headed by Elena Mouli-Nicodemi in the title role, Franco Zappalà as Pinkerton and Thomas Allen as Sharpless. Six performances are scheduled from June 18 to 25.

Lifestyles

'Nouveaux Pauvres' Mourn Paris Social Life

By Hebe Dorsey

International Herald Tribune PARIS — To dance or not to dance, that is the question. The new Socialist regime has been like a cold shower, a slap in the face of the traditional Paris season. In June last year, Paris ran out of orchestras and orchids, black ties and ball gowns. No more.

First hit are the very rich, who now call themselves the nouveaux pauvres. But they still drink champagne. The nouveaux riches drink beer — at Maxim's, what's more. Maxim's, by the way, is still full, but it's not the same crowd somehow. Less preppy, so to speak. You have a lot of rich foreigners, big spenders who were buying airplanes at the Paris Air Show or watching their horses win at Longchamp, plus a sprinkling of habitués, looking about nervously to see who, of the club, is still around.

The new poor have ways of telling you their problems that make you want to cry. Like the duchess who announced that her husband had decided to close down the country house and fire 80 servants. "We'll just have to cope," she said. How many servants did they have before? The deadpan, is-there-any-other-way answer was 130.

Protecting the Homestead Still on the chateau circuit, a baron was confiding over lobster the other night how things were, yes, getting tough. He was out really worried about "the little house" with its scant three acres, no that was safe enough, but the children, my dear, the children. Never mind. Since the time of the French Revolution, which the baron quite seriously likened to the present, they've learned to cope.

Another friend said well, that's it, never again will I be able to put 20,000-franc bills for Saint Laurent dresses through the accounting department. No way I can charge that to business. "My husband," not to mention their accountant, "simply won't put up with it anymore."

Sure Sign of Something When a friend who used to order Dior couture, the same outfit in three different colors, can be found buying Ungaros on sale, you know for sure that something has changed in Paris. The same friend announced recently that she has just received her bill from Dior and that she will never again make such purchases. "What for, darling, what's the point of buying ball gowns if I have nowhere to wear them?"

If the French are ducking out (let's face it, they're always looking for a chance not to spend money) Paris-based foreigners are still giving parties. But even they have cut down on the bravado. A recent large party, a guest reported, was just as glamorous as ever except, sigh, no orchestra. Another famous hostess sent an invitation for late June but the *terme*, this one, is *de ville* — meaning goodbye ball gowns.

People are wondering what's going to happen to the lofty world of couture. The collections will be shown as usual at the end of July. Heads of fashion houses tell you publicly that nothing has changed yet and we just have to wait and see. But privately they are moaning. A lot of orders have been canceled and, if the truth be told, at Prince Charles' British Embassy last week, many women were wearing last year's red dresses — the same they wore at Nelson Seabra's Red Ball.

Not to mention that they also were them at last month's Lido Red Dress premiere. It is not just the very rich who are complaining. Ordinary people from the bourgeoisie are miffed too. Such as that white-haired, upper-middle-class woman who announced in a very distinguished and upright voice at the hairdresser the other day that "my son will simply have to wrap his tails up in mothballs oow. When the president of France receives the diplomatic corps in *terme*, you know there won't be much room for tails anymore." A well-known horse-racing journalist admitted that at Chantilly's Prix de Diane last weekend that there, too, fashion decorum has gone by the wayside. "I'd brought my bowler along," he said, "but I quickly left it at the checkroom." Which looked funny since he was still wearing tails.

Bad Time for Flowers Florists, decorators and caterers are also fit to be tied. "All the florists at Rungis are desperate," said a decorator who at this time of year would normally be buying flowers by the truckload at the central market. Advertising agencies, who used to push a product a day at party after party, have been told to cool it. Weddings, traditionally held in June, are still being held but now, unless you are a close friend of the family, all you get is what is known as a *faux* party, which, as somebody who got one put it, "means I must send a gift but I don't get to go to the wedding." So what is out to do? You can do what all the politicians are already doing and that is, start looking into the Mitterrand clan. You have no idea how many obscure Mitterrands are already turning up at dinner parties and fancy racing events.

Personalities

Success Formula: Piano Lessons and Ignored Mail

By Michael Zwerin

International Herald Tribune PARIS — Peter Sprague used to take piano lessons upstairs in the East Side Manhattan town house from which he runs his empire. He could duck a lot of routine calls that way. His secretary would say: "Sorry, Mr. Sprague is taking his piano lesson."

"You'd be amazed how fast that scared people off," said Sprague, 42, looking extremely pleased, and at the same time sorry to have been forced by mundane pressures to have stopped the lessons. One of Sprague's most impressive achievements is running a business empire with only one employee. He does this by "not answering my mail. Most paper work people do doesn't really have to be done." Sprague loves trouble, challenge, solving the insoluble. Once everything is going well, he'll be out looking for more trouble to get into. Business has got to be interesting and fun for Sprague, and the trouble-fun-learning factor is as important to him as the figures.

Ongoing Education "I want to learn about something I know nothing about," he said recently when here for the Paris Air Show ("to look at some executive jets"). "I have not yet gotten bored with what's going on about me, and I don't think my education stopped the day I graduated from Yale."

His latest venture, which he is laughingly describes as "a scam to get free plane tickets," is installing custom-made slot machines on Singapore Airlines planes, beginning next month. "Let's call them fruit machines; it sounds somewhat less rapacious than slot machines," he said, flipping one of his "inaugural flight" chips in the air like a Mississippi gambler, which, with his beard, dark glasses and raucous laugh, he resembles.

unlabeled American shunned his father's big business, Sprague Electronics, by buying into National Semiconductor, a small company about to go under. He was 25 at the time, just out of graduate school. It was 1964, semiconductors were in their infancy. The company had a gross of \$3 million a year. He and his partners shook up management and eventually added a few zeros to that. He's become the chairman at the age of 26; of the company's 35,000 employees, only one has been with it longer than he has.

But he does not deal with daily management, only certain sales, finance and strategy questions. Unfortunately, the freedom of time this allowed him got him into some unmanageable real-life trouble in the movie business. He had to sell two-thirds of his 3-percent stock interest in National Semiconductor (it is now worth four times what it was worth in 1973) to finance and produce "Stephanwolf," the film of Hermann Hesse's novel that starred Dominique Sanda and Max von Sydow.

Sprague was hooked by Fred Haines, the director, an intellectual who had written the screenplay for the film of James Joyce's "Ulysses," when Haines beat him at chess. This does not happen so often. Haines had over directed before, but Sprague wanted to find out what made him tick. The film cost \$1.8 million and has been described by critics as "a great failure," although Sprague would argue with the adjective. "It was the most expensive game of chess I ever played. I didn't learn enough about or have enough fun in the movie business in relation to the price paid."

To learn about and have some fun with politics, Sprague ran for Congress on the Republican ticket against Ed Koch, a Democrat oow.



Entrepreneur Peter Sprague.

mayor of New York City, in a Manhattan district so utterly Democratic that no other Republican candidate could be found. It was hopeless.

All of this activity has been hard on his personal life, since Sprague splits his week between Sutton Place in Manhattan and Lenox, Mass., where his wife and four sons live. But he obviously feels close to his family, speaking of them often, and he laughs: "I've been married longer than any of my college friends, probably because I spend so little time with my wife."

He spent even less time with his family than usual in 1975, when he lined up two British partners to rescue the ailing British luxury car company Aston Martin, because: "One hundred and sixty-eight individuals and institutions told me it couldn't be done." The company turns out a maximum of one hand-made car a day.

"Running one of them into a wall for a bumper test is very painful, financially, emotionally and physically," Sprague has been quoted as saying. But the fun part of the business was "building high-quality, limited-edition cars. Aston Martin clearly is an anachronism. I felt I was preserving an art form." He sold his interest last year because "for five years we were constantly within one month of going out of business. You can't live with that kind of tension. Anyway, in the beginning I said I just wanted to prove it could be saved, leave it in better condition than I found it and get on with life. That's what I think I did." He is still Aston Martin's U.S. distributor.

On to Genetic Engineering In between he took Advent, a company that makes large-screen television sets, out of receivership; it went in again, he saved it again.

Now he's looking into genetic engineering. "I don't know anything about it, but as an entrepreneur I have carte blanche to stick my nose into this whole oow world. It's fascinating, and it gives me an excuse to spend time with some really fascinating people. So I'm learning and at the same time not just wasting time, I know that at some point I'm going to jump into it. I didn't know anything about the semiconductor world when I started either, but I certainly know about it now. I want to learn how the economics work, how to take advantage of all the ingenuity being focused in this area; how to build a factory to produce a strain of wheat that does not need nitrogen fertilizer for example."

"I see genetic engineering as having the same enormous potential the semiconductor business had when I got into that. I'd kind of like to do it one more time."

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Loss of Eight Seats "David Flexor, who invented in-flight movies, came to me with the idea. We'll put eight machines on the back of each of their 747s. It will cost them eight seats but they hope to get their load factor up by 5 per cent or so. Some passengers are going to look at a 10-hour flight and say wouldn't it be fun to have a mini-casino on the back of the plane. We'll change any currency, so if you get on the plane with \$11 worth of yen and know you're over going back to Japan, well, don't put them in a drawer. You might as well give them to us. We'll take them."

He set up a Cayman Islands corporation called — and as he pronounces it, he looks at you with the pride of an author who has come up with a really poetic book title — the Silver Lining Corp.

Sprague found the silver lining early. His first job was stringing for United Press International in Moscow on a summer vacation, and he just happened to be around to take that well-known kitchen-debate photograph of Nixon and Khrushchev. Then this classic rugged-individ-

Advertisement for the IHT (International Herald Tribune) maintaining a sense of proportion. Includes a table of subscription rates for various countries.

Advertisement for the Royal Ballet opening in N.Y., featuring a picture of the ballet's performance and contact information.



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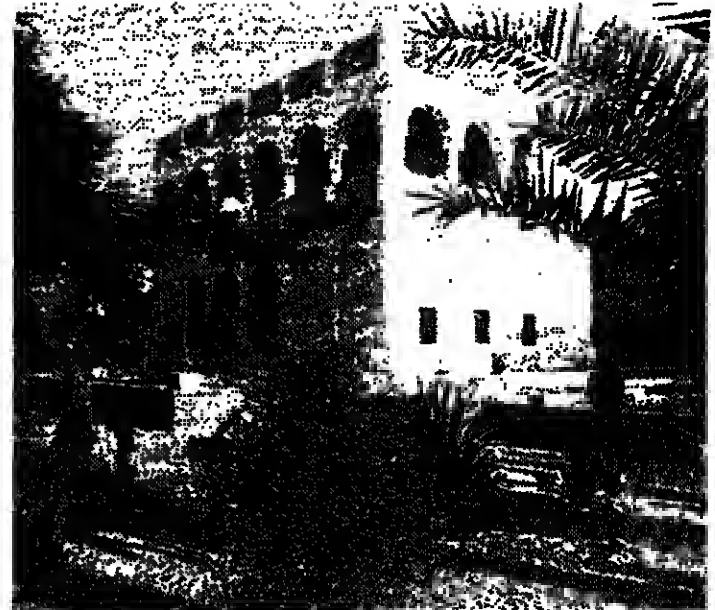
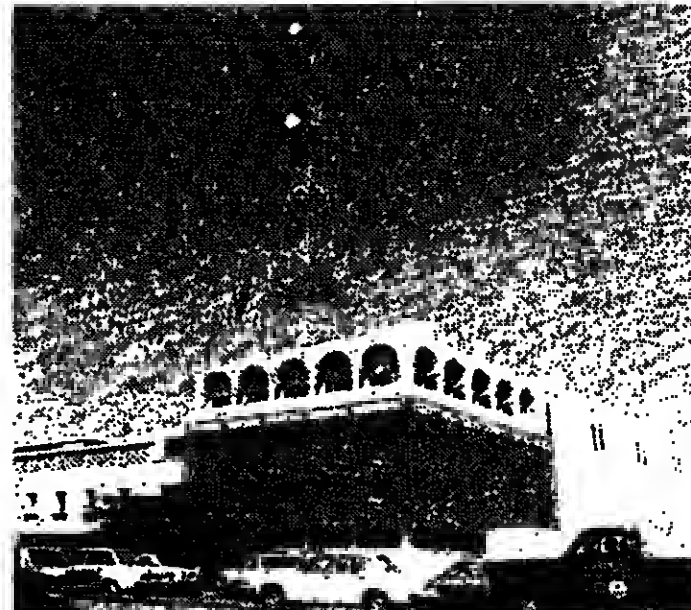
PARIS, JUNE, 1981

QATAR

A SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT

VARIETY

A small nation, Qatar nevertheless has many facets, as these photos show: Above, from left, a festive boat race; an experimental tomato farm, and a gas station in Doha. At right, the headquarters of the Qatar telephone system, and, far right, the national museum.



Small Nation Is Cornerstone of Gulf Cooperation Policy

By Ken Whittingham

THE SECURITY, stability and future prosperity of the oil-rich Gulf region lie not in the shadow of superpower protection or in the presence of a regional "policeman," but in cooperation between the states of the region.

This concept became official policy for six Arab Gulf states — Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Bahrain and Oman — when their heads of state assembled in Abu Dhabi in May to sign an accord establishing the Gulf Cooperation Council.

This policy is not a result of recent upheavals in the Gulf — the revolution in Iran and the Iraqi-Iranian war — although such events have undoubtedly added impetus to the initiative. The emir of Qatar, Sheikh Khalifa bin Hamad al-Thani, stated his belief in unity as the only way forward when he proclaimed independence in September, 1971, as Britain prepared to withdraw from the Gulf.

He affirmed "our firm belief that our unity in this region is a fateful necessity dictated by our higher common interest and demanded by those deep-rooted bonds that hold us together." That formed the basis of a political strategy patiently followed by the Qatar government during the last decade, and that is now bearing fruit.

The state of Qatar has been ideally placed as the main promoter and supporter of the concept of Gulf cooperation. Situated at the heart of the Gulf, Qatar has a small population and a modest oil output of 500,000 barrels a day.

During the heady days of economic boom in the Gulf in the mid-1970s, this conservative Islamic country was largely ignored by

the international media as attention was focused on the West's scramble for petroleum in the U.A.E., Kuwait and Saudi Arabia. Qatar pressed quietly and cautiously ahead with a long-term strategy for industrialization and social reconstruction. Indeed, many observers felt that Qatar, through excessive caution, was missing the tide of development that was flooding the Gulf.

But Qatar was able to progress at its own pace with its self-imposed priorities, and more importantly was ideally placed to foster the concept of Gulf cooperation. Being small in terms of wealth and political influence, Qatar could not be accused, as others had been, of trying to dominate the region. That is not to say that Qatar's interest in Gulf cooperation is purely altruistic. Regional unity is vital to Qatar's survival.

The logic behind Qatar's regional policy is straightforward. The Gulf is a homogeneous region tied by a common language, culture, religion and even genealogy. Thus, the basis for common interest exists. But as each state develops its economic infrastructure, there is a clear risk that duplication of output and overproduction on a regional basis could involve neighboring states in a commercial war and consequent political troubles.

Exporting Unit

The alternative is easier. If the states of the region cooperate in planning their economic advance, they form a formidable exporting unit capable of competing on the international markets. More importantly, in a region lacking foodstuffs and raw materials, they form a powerful importing cooperative able through the strength of demand to resist world inflation.

Through joint economic interest, the politi-



Sheikh Khalifa bin Hamad al-Thani

cal stability of each state becomes of paramount importance to its neighbors. No state in the Gulf can defend itself alone against a powerful external threat, but together their military resources are stronger, and backed by the possibility of powerful economic sanctions.

This long-standing dream of regional coop-

eration is now a practical reality, with joint projects and participation agreements being signed by the six Gulf states almost daily.

While Qatar's political strategy had been centered mainly on the need for regional strength as a basis for all other action, it has not ignored wider problems. As the state has grown in stature regionally, so has its importance in international affairs, and the capital of Doha has recently appeared on the itinerary of virtually every major political visitor to the lower Gulf.

Alliances

Qatar's foreign policy is operated in alliance with common-interest groups — the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, the Arab League, the Islamic Conference Organization and the nonaligned movement. In addition, Qatar has shown itself keen to promote bilateral relations, particularly with other small developing states.

Within the Arab world, Qatar endorses the view put forward at the Arab summit meeting in Amman last year that inter-Arab disputes will not be solved as long as there is a great disparity between the rich and the poor. Qatar is a willing contributor to the fund for the Arab Development Decade — a plan for promoting development in Sudan, Syria and other regions with vast agricultural potential. This kind of aid is particularly favored, as it involves investing revenue to acquire access to desperately needed food resources, without the risk of political embargoes such as the one that was until recently imposed on Iran.

At the same time, Qatar, along with the other Gulf states, will be helping to create future markets for its own products by developing the economic base of the Arab world. Much the same strategy applies to aid for

the African continent through the numerous aid funds specializing in that part of the world. It is not merely a question of quid pro quo, with a political commitment to the Arab cause posed as the price of aid. There is a firm and stated desire to see a new economic order established in which economic cooperation is based not on a profit motive but on the mutual interest of rich and poor.

Islamic Concept

This concept is fundamental to Islam, the faith that dominates life in Qatar. Under the tenets of Islamic law, the charging of interest on loans is forbidden. The increasing awareness in the Arab and Islamic worlds of the extent to which the development of the Third World has been delayed by interest repayments has reinforced the desire to return to Islamic principles in international dealings. Thus, joint investment projects and long-term grants with at most a token interest rate are favored.

From a Western viewpoint, Qatar's political philosophy may appear naive. Indeed, it is easy to point to attempts at cooperation within the Arab world that have proved disastrous. But there are a number of sound reasons why the latest moves should not be dismissed.

First, the Gulf states find themselves in a unique situation. Never before has a region risen so quickly from underdevelopment to a position of international economic importance and dominance, while at the same time remaining dependent on the outside world for technology, manpower and raw materials. To capitalize on their present prosperity, the Gulf oil producers must invest in countries

(Continued on Page 8S)

Natural Gas Future Key To Economy

AS QATAR'S OIL wells begin to reach maturity, natural gas is the key to the nation's economic future, and the complex that is the cornerstone of this shift began production this year.

U.S. consultants who attended a recent energy symposium in Doha organized by the U.S. Department of Energy were optimistic about Qatar's economic future.

G.A. Speir and J.R. Weyler told Qatar's oil industry leaders that their vast reserves of gas could support liquid natural gas projects worth at least \$500 million a year.

The two consultants, from Roy M. Huffington Inc., which has established liquid natural gas projects in Indonesia, estimated the potential earning period of Qatar's Northwest Dome gas field — which is "non-associated," that is, not associated with petroleum — at between 120 and 500 years. The field, one of the largest reservoirs of gas discovered in the world, holds an estimated 300 trillion cubic feet and possibly much more.

On Feb. 23, Sheikh Khalifa bin Hamad al-Thani, accompanied by Andre Giraud, then the French industry minister, inaugurated the enormous petrochemical complex and natural gas liquids (NGL) plants at Umm Sa'id. The two complexes, which together have cost about \$1.3 billion, are the first of their kind in the Gulf.

Through the NGL plants, the waste of flared-off gas — which was running at the rate of nearly 1,000 cubic feet per barrel — has ended. Qatar used to flare off about 68 percent of associated gas from onshore fields; this has been reduced to 5 percent or less, which must be flared for technical reasons. In the offshore fields, 30 percent is flared but this soon will be eliminated.

Plant Rebuilt

The NGL's 1 and 2 plants went on stream earlier last year. NGL-1 having been rebuilt following a fire that destroyed it in 1977 (the causes are under investigation and litigation). The NGL plants supply much of the raw material for Qatar's industries, such as steel and fertilizers, and for power generating stations.

Propane, methane and butane are exported to Japan while enriched ethane gas provides the feedstock for Qatar Petrochemicals Co. When the feed is at full capacity, the petrochemicals plant will produce 280,000 metric tons a year of ethylene, 140,000 tons of low-density polyethylene and 46,000 tons of solid sulfur. An expansion is being planned for the production of high-density polyethylene.

This complex marks the completion of Qatar's industrialization plan begun in the mid-1960s, long before any of the other lower Gulf states had thought so far ahead. Vast sums of money have been spent on creating the industrial complex at Umm Sa'id, and the program has had its critics. There are those who criticize the record production achieved at the QASCO steel factory, managed by Kobe Steel of Japan. In such harsh conditions, what effect does working above capacity have on the life of the plant?

Questions were also being raised by some observers on the future of the petrochemicals plant, even before it went on stream. Saudi Arabia is building a much larger complex in Al Jubayl, and a total of 11 projects are planned for the Gulf region within the next decade. Do the markets exist?

Foresight

Again, Qatar must be credited with foresight. The expensive petrochemicals project was established in partnership with CDF Chemie of France. That firm holds a 16-percent share in the QAPCO plant, while Qatar is a 40-percent shareholder in the COPENOR plant in Dunkerque. There is a close link between the two plants, and Qatar has trained its manpower and learned marketing techniques from the association with the French.

A further important safeguard was achieved last month when Saudi Industry Minister Ghazi Ghossabi visited Qatar to sign an agreement on cooperation in the petrochemical and steel industries.

In both of these areas of production, Saudi Arabia can far outdo its smaller neighbor. The agreements cover training, importation of raw materials and coordination of marketing strategy, thus ensuring that Qatar will be allowed its position in the regional market and that it will benefit from Saudi Arabia's greater purchasing power when importing raw materials for the steel industry.

While heavy industry presses ahead, no deci-

(Continued on Page 8S)

Doha Grows Like Flower In the Desert

ON THE WESTERN extremity of the bay of Doha stands a white, pyramid-shaped building. The Sheraton Hotel and conference center stands guard over one of the most remarkable development projects in the Gulf as the New District of Doha, popularly known as the West Bay project, springs out of the sandy ground.

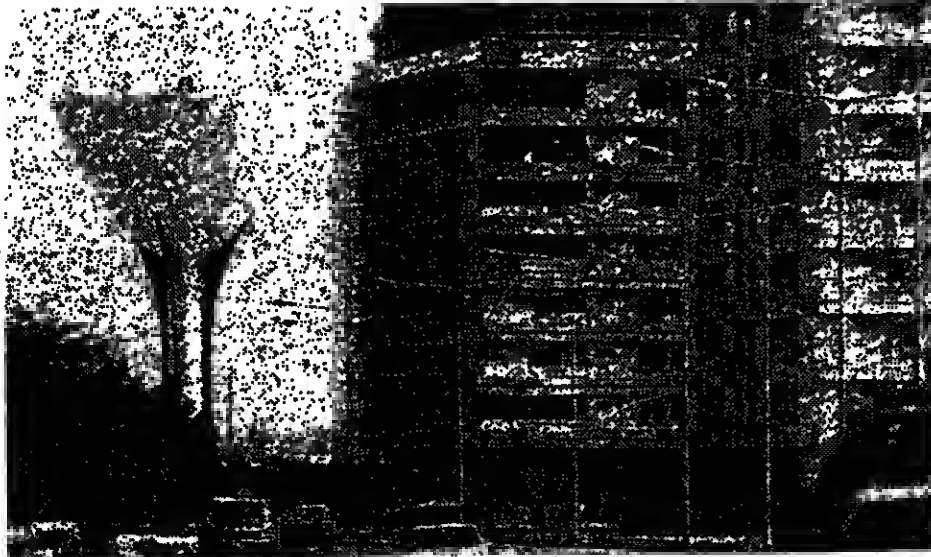
It is all the more remarkable for the fact that

In the last three months the municipal authorities in Doha have taken great strides toward improving the appearance of the capital. New buildings line the seafront, roads are being improved and trees are being planted.

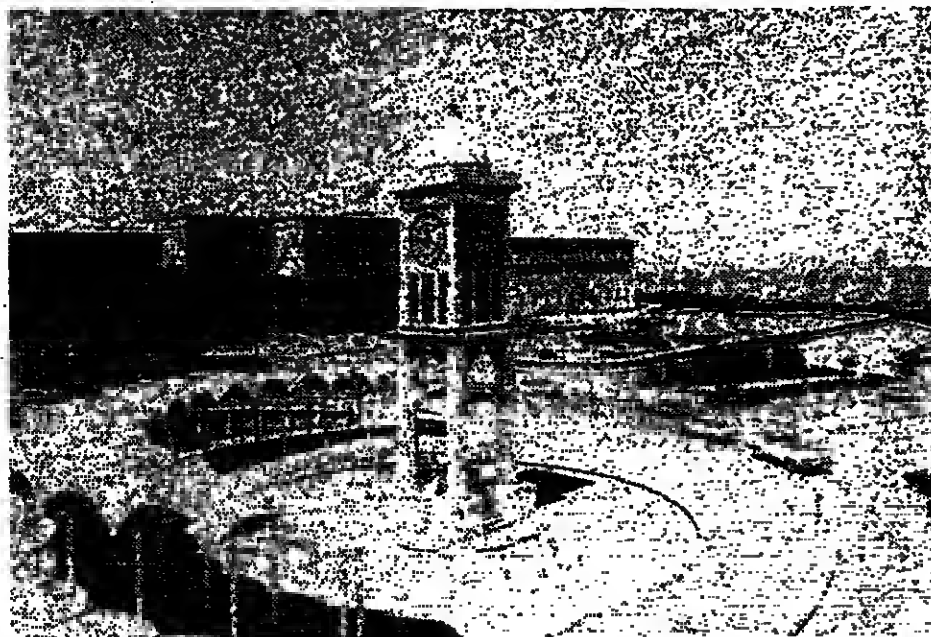
seven years ago there was no ground on which to build. The sweep of Doha's coastline simply ended in salt marshes interrupted by the occasional reef or rocky outcrop. After seven years of dredging at a cost of about \$87 million, the bay has been completed, with 740 hectares of reclaimed land. This provides the site for Doha's model town development, the framework for urban renewal in the 1980s.

The new residential area is designed to be an integral part of the city, linked to the arterial road system even before the houses, shops and offices are built. The New District of Doha will accommodate about 60,000 people in high-standard housing grouped around community centers containing shops, mosques and social facilities. For the first time in Qatar, every element of the project has been subject to the most rigorous government control.

The consultant who conceived the plan, William F. Ferreira, tried to combine the best in U.S. municipal planning with the social requirements of a traditional Islamic society. Thus, maximum privacy is ensured for each housing unit, and the Friday mosque holds a central position.



Above, a building going up alongside one of Doha's many blue-and-white water towers. Below, clock on the city's main square.



To ensure that the area is an active part of the city, and not merely an elegant dormitory suburb, all embassies will be moved to a specially reserved area overlooking the bay. The Japanese and Kuwaiti embassies are already on their new sites. Government offices will also move into the district. The Qatar General Petroleum Corp., which controls the oil industry and its subsidiaries, will soon move into its new tower block offices.

Commercial ventures are also showing greater interest as the building begins. The Salaam Studios complex — including department store, gallery and restaurants — will open later this year.

The housing will mostly be offered to Qatari civil servants on extremely favorable government loans. This has raised some questions. Will the older parts of the city become like the

(Continued on Page 9S)

Qataris Look to Both Past, Future in Cultural Growth

EVERY NATION NEEDS roots, and none more than a nation experiencing development at a frightening pace, a process that involves importing technology and ideas from the West.

Enough young Qataris enjoy their visits to London and Paris, fast cars and Western pop music, they are for the most part more comfortable in Qatar with their own culture and entertainment.

National Theater

Any occasion worthy of celebration brings crowds of Qataris, young and old, to a bare tract of land alongside the National Museum, one of Doha's best-known landmarks. From sundown until late in the night, singers and poets entertain with songs of life at sea in the pearl-fishing boats or stories of desert life, and spectators join sword dances and *dahbia*. The songs and dances are handed down from parent to child, but with the pressure of modern living and the influence of television and hi-fi, the ability of the young to memorize vast repertoires of song and poetry is decreasing fast.

Last year, the Institute of Music was established under the direction of musician Abdulhamid Naameh. The institute will teach both Western and Arabic music theory, but will also try to ensure that young people learn to play traditional instruments like the *qanun* and the *na'i*.

Mohammed Awad, director of the theater department of the Ministry of Information and Culture, is looking to the future rather than the past, for Qatar has no tradition of drama or representational arts. In September, a new National Theater, which stands on the Corniche as part of the Ministry of Information complex, will open, but this will not be a showcase for Qatari theater productions — at least not yet.

Young Artists

Mr. Awad has had to start from the beginning, working with children to teach them how to move, how to use their voices, all the preliminaries for an approach to the stage. He says that the rigidity of the Arabic educational system does not allow the children to learn self-expression, vital to acting.

He has presented a number of plays with young Qataris, who were willing to spend six nights a week in rehearsals learning from this genial director. He believes that he has found a few talented children who within a number of years could form the basis of a real theater troupe.

The fine arts movement is also very young, for it has no place in tradition. Islamic inscriptions and ornamental carvings are seen everywhere, but artistic representation of real life has had no place.

Every summer, however, three young artists who have received training in fine arts institutes in the Arab world and Britain set up their canvases at their own expense on street corners or public places throughout the nation to try to show people what art is. In one experiment, they set up their easels in a small fishing village and began to paint the scene before them. Soon a crowd of children had gathered, and eventually most of the residents came to see how their village appeared on the canvases. Their initiative is simple but important; unfortunately, it has received little attention from the government.

Where archaeology is concerned, however, the government has shown great interest in discovering the past of this desert peninsula. During the last four years, a French archaeological mission has spent a few months each winter exploring sites in the north of the country in search of evidence of past civilizations.

Because of the short period spent on excavation, the progress is slow. The most important find to date is a skeleton estimated to date from around 5,000 B.C. Evidence of a buried town on the northeast coast has also been discovered. This will require further study because no mention of a town in that location has been discovered in literary or historical sources.

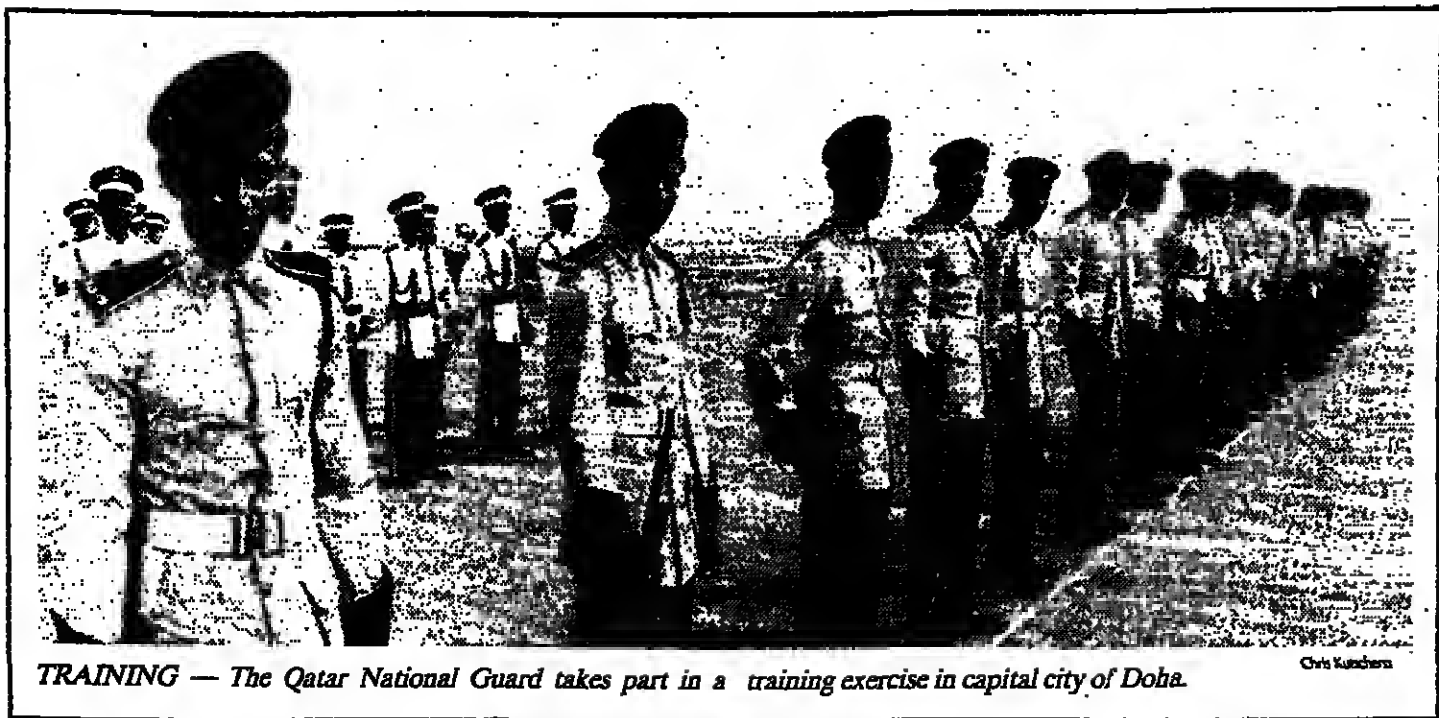
The government is concerned not only with the distant past. With development rapidly removing many traces of the recent past, all traditional artifacts are worthy of interest and find a place in the museum.

Recently, a girl in Al Khawr, Qatar's second-largest town, stumbled across a cache of silver rupee coins while playing in a pile of sand. Local people rushed to seize souvenirs of the 100-year-old "treasure," and the government department of antiquities was hard-pressed to persuade them to surrender their booty to the museum.

There are many plans to record what remains of Qatar's traditional architecture and other forms of heritage before they are lost under the pressure of development and the ravages of the harsh climate.

The Qataris on the whole are not nostalgic people. The old times were hard, dangerous and often hungry, and no one wants to face such hardship again. But neither do they want to forget, and they want to be sure that their children know their roots.

—KEN WHITTINGHAM



TRAINING — The Qatar National Guard takes part in a training exercise in capital city of Doha.

Cornerstone Of Unity in Gulf Region

(Continued from Page 75)

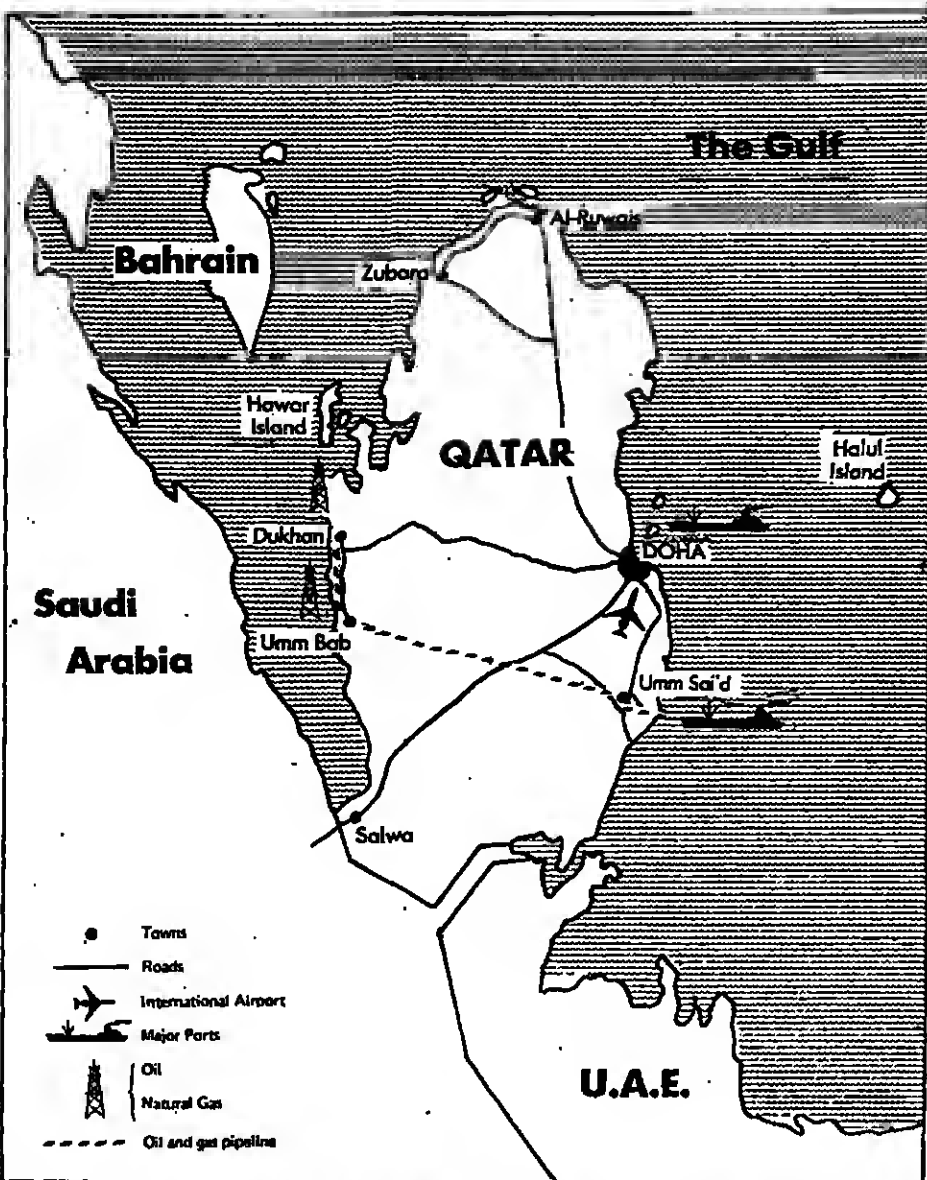
that can provide them with their basic needs. Clearly, the Gulf oil producers have a long-term interest in the recovery of the Western economy, since the West provides technology. At the same time, the Gulf states must ensure their future food supply through the development of new agricultural exporting regions.

New Markets

Additionally, the Gulf states that have begun to industrialize cannot hope to compete equally with Japanese or Western manufacturers for markets, so they must develop new markets, which means assisting the development of Third World countries. Thus, the survival of the Gulf states after the supply of petroleum dwindles depends on the growth, not the exploitation, of others.

A major factor at present continues to threaten the stability of the Gulf: the question of Palestine. When Qatar and its Arab neighbors continually emphasize the need for a just international settlement of the issue, they are not mouthing political platitudes. Qatar believes that the rights of the Palestinians are ignored by the West despite constant UN resolutions on the subject. The muted anger, or rather deep sadness, is directed specifically at successive U.S. administrations, for, rightly or wrongly, the Arabs perceive a radical and positive change in European attitudes to the Arab-Israeli conflict.

The Arabs are also fearful of the consequences of an endless struggle. The lack of a settlement costs them dearly in economic development. Money that should be spent on growing food is spent on arms. The Palestinian people are among the most educated in the area, and much of their energy and talent is dissipated because of the political situation. Moreover, the continuing struggle imposes political divisions on the Arab world. The Gulf states want to — and must —



work with the United States on a business basis. They say that they would like friendship to be the basis, but this is difficult as long as the United States supports Israel, which they see as the main obstacle to peace and prosperity in the Middle East.

QATAR

Natural Gas Future Key To Economy

(Continued from Page 75)

sion has been made on developing the enormous gas field. It is thought likely, however, that tenders for constructing a liquid natural gas plant at Ras Laffan — the nearest onshore point to the Northwest Dome field — could go out in September.

The plant would cost an estimated \$4 billion, and Qatar General Petroleum Corp., the state holding company for the oil and gas industry, has been negotiating with British Petroleum, Wintershall, Mobil, Royal Dutch/Shell and CFP-Total, probably looking for an 80-20 percent partnership. One reason for the lack of urgency in developing the field is the great disparity between the current cost of oil and gas. So low is the price of gas, said Ali M. Jaidah, managing director of Qatar General Petroleum, that little effort is being made to develop it.

With most of the heavy industrial projects now on stream, there are signs of a relaxation in the general economic climate, with the possibility of more government funds being fed into the marketplace through local contracts. For the last two years, the government has imposed a high level of financial restraint to hold down inflation, and the result was seen in unfinished buildings and a slowdown in the turnover of luxury goods.

Relaxation

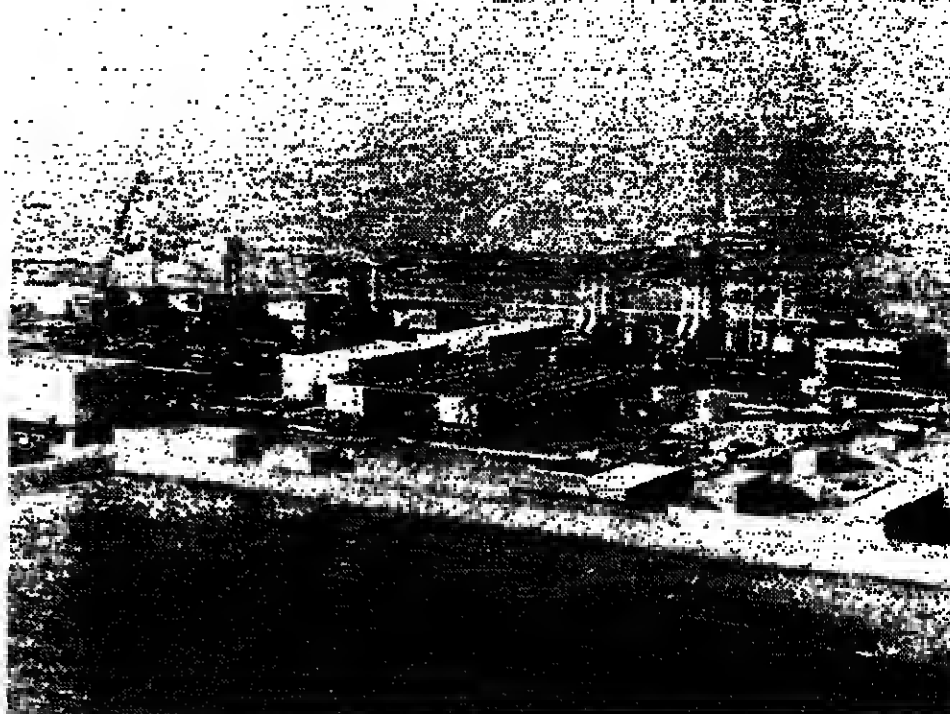
Local businessmen say that the number of contracts being awarded for improvements to the environment and social development ensure that more cash will be available within the domestic economy rather than going abroad.

The government's current concern is to persuade local traders and businessmen to do their part for the economy to complement the government's heavy industry. What is required is small manufacturing units producing light industrial goods. A coordination committee, the Gulf Organization for Industrial Consulting, advises businessmen to set up projects for which a new market exists rather than in duplicate plants elsewhere in the Gulf.

The Qatar government earlier this year announced soft loans to cover up to 40 percent of project costs, and relatively long repayment periods. The offer brought 15 plans or projects from citizens, ranging from paints, tiles, lamps, batteries and water pumps to tissue paper and consumer goods.

Industrial Base

The director of Qatar's Chamber of Commerce, Kamal Ali Saleh, has long believed that the future for Qatar lies in industry rather than trade, but he says that it will take up to 10 years for a wide-ranging industrial base to develop, although he hopes to see at least 10 factories operating by the end of this year.



An electricity generating station at Ras Abu Fontas. The complex also includes a water desalination plant.

Unlike larger projects where joint ventures are the norm, the government is encouraging full Qatari ownership. Moreover, it is pushing businessmen to keep their projects at a small feasible scale. The theory behind this is clear. There is domestic demand for light manufactured goods, particularly household items, and the successful entrepreneur can, with government assistance, make a handsome profit in competition with expensive imported products.

Qahtan R. Masri, assistant general manager of the Qatar National Bank, has frequently urged businessmen that indigenous light industries would yield a better return on investment than unstable currency markets. It is a view endorsed by many foreign bankers in Qatar. And the case has been proved by a number of light industries set up in recent years in the United Arab Emirates.

Employment for Youths

But the importance of these industries is not only in keeping national capital working within the country. It is also that they will provide a source of employment for Qatari youth, but will not require large work forces necessitating the importation of labor from elsewhere. Qatar, like the rest of the Gulf, wishes to reduce its dependence on foreign labor, particularly as the pace of construction slows and the need for unskilled labor declines.

The transition from the mentality of a trader to that of a manufacturing entrepreneur will obviously take time, and for the moment at least, most Qataris operating in the private sector rely heavily on commercial activities, where despite the rising cost of imported manufactured goods there appears to be no slowdown.

The figures issued by the Qatar National Navigation and Transport Co. for 1980 show that imports of automobiles rose by 48 percent

while manufactured goods rose by 44 percent. Although Europe still holds the edge in the supply of manufactured goods, Japan leads the list of automobile imports with 122,000 tons.

2 Major Factors

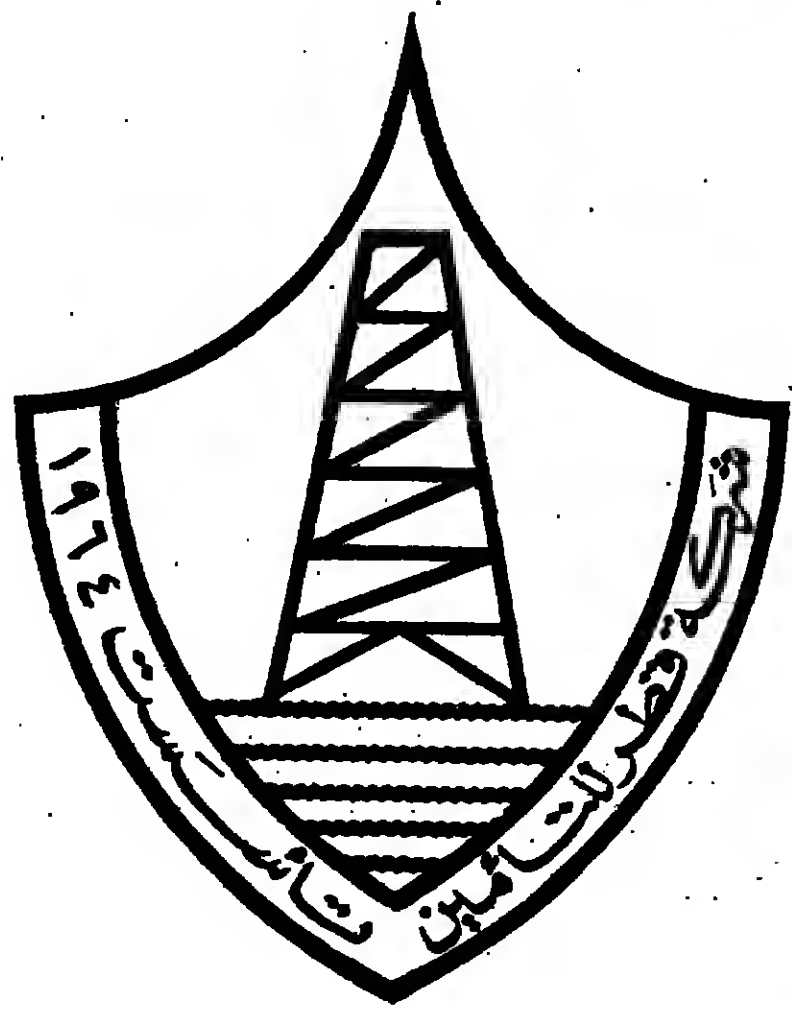
Two major factors are bound to have a positive effect on domestic trade within the next few months. As senior civil servants begin to move into the new housing complexes in the New District of Doha (West Bay), the demand for high quality furnishings and household goods will rise again.

Moreover, as Doha develops into a leading government-to-government conference center in the Gulf region, the influx of large numbers of delegates will produce an impact in the marketplace. The general report from hotel managers in Doha is that occupancy both from conference delegates and visiting businessmen is substantially higher than last year, with a considerable increase in the latter category of visitors from France and the Far East.

The government, as the sole major source of national revenue, can readily control the money supply through payments on contracts, and any uplift in the economy will be watched most carefully. The government does not wish to see a spiral of inflation pushing rents and food prices beyond the means of the average citizen. Although rents are high in Doha — \$1,500 a month is not unusual for a medium-size apartment — there has been no significant increase in the last 12 months, and government subsidies have kept food prices down.

If the brake is being eased off the economy, it will be up to local businessmen to show that they are willing to invest at home and fulfill the government's industrial plans, rather than export their capital to make quick returns elsewhere.

—KEN WHITTINGHAM



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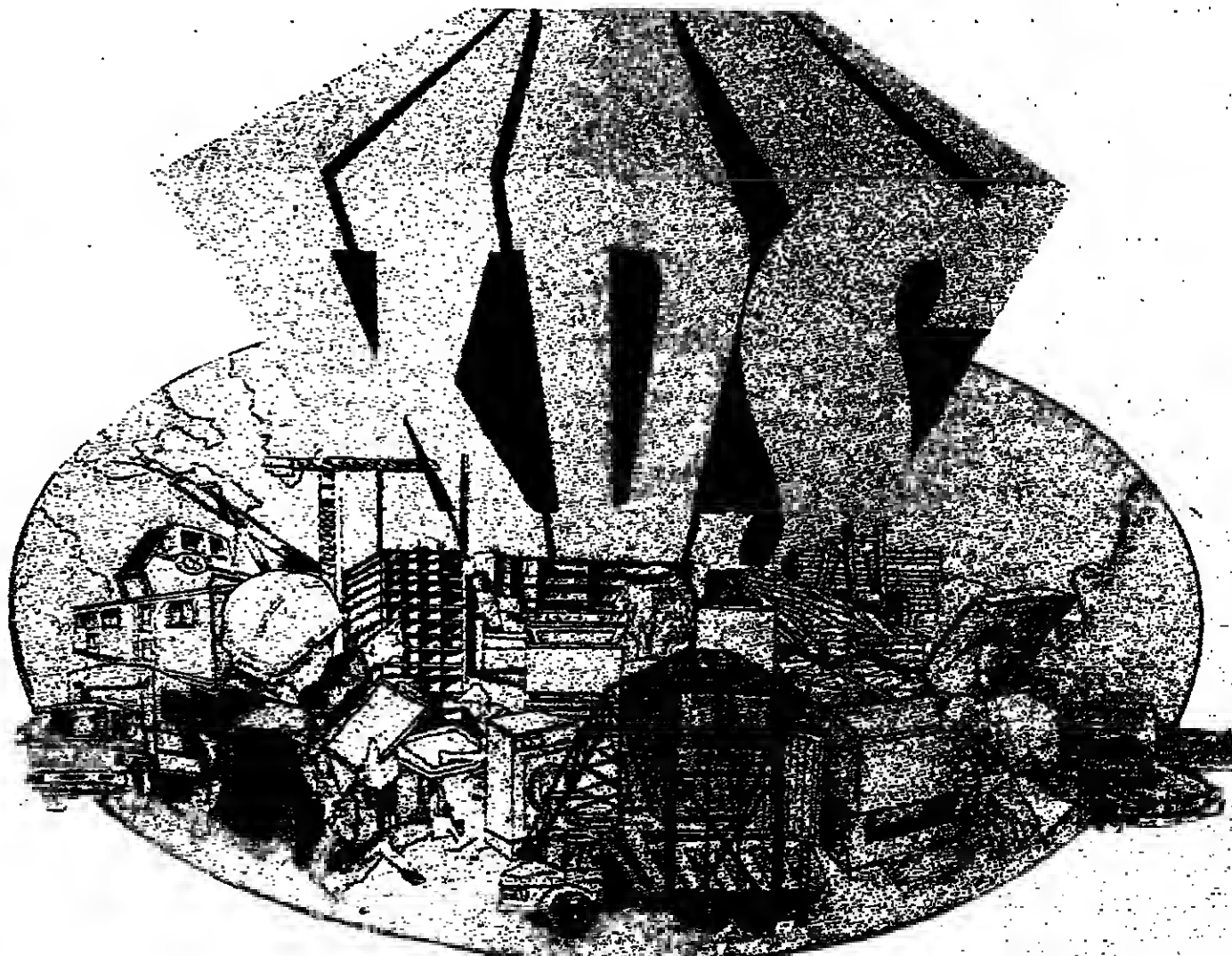
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QATAR

Facilities for Sports Are Being Improved

SPORTS ARE TAKEN very seriously in Qatar, and the government has hoped to motivate its young athletes by improving sports facilities.

A new \$5-million indoor stadium will soon be handed over to Qatar's National Olympic Committee. The air-conditioned stadium, built by Societe Bermah of France, will be used for a wide range of sports, from basketball to gymnastics. It is adjacent to the 60,000-seat Khalifa soccer stadium, where most top-class matches are played.

In addition, work has begun on construction of a sports complex for al-Abli club of Doha, the first

group behind Saudi Arabia and Iraq. But as consolation their top striker, Mansour Mufah, was declared "player of the tournament."

Much of the credit for the success in international competition must go to the coaches and managers. At club level, former British professional Jimmy Meadows, manager of the al-Sadd soccer club, has produced a championship side consistently during the last three seasons. At the national level, former Brazilian international and Barcelona player Evaristo Macedo had achieved a magic understanding with the temperamental players where previous English managers had failed.

So highly rated is Mr. Macedo that a Saudi club from Riyadh reportedly offered him \$17,000 a month plus a large villa and car to leave Qatar and join the club. But Mr. Macedo seems to have ignored the offer and intends to continue with his two-year contract.

The importance of sports is evident in the interest taken by members of the ruling family.

of seven complexes to be provided for the country's major league clubs. The contract for about \$4 million has gone to a local company, Darwish Engineering, and each complex will include an artificial-turf soccer field, a swimming pool and indoor facilities.

The importance of sports in Qatar is evident in the personal interest taken by leading members of the ruling family. The Supreme Sports Council is headed by the heir apparent, Sheikh Hamad bin Khalifa al-Thani, while the National Olympic Committee is headed by the emir's third son, Sheikh Abdullah.

Major Passion

Soccer is the major passion, as it is throughout the Arab world. Considering that there is only one grass field in Doha, the Qataris have achieved considerable success in the last couple of years.

Their youth team recently won entry to the final stages of the forthcoming World Youth Cup to be held in Australia, while the senior national squad performed well in the Asia Group II qualifying rounds of the World Cup. Needing a 1-0 victory over Saudi Arabia in the final match of the round-robin tournament, they lost by a single goal and finished third in the

Successful Sportsman

While soccer achieves the headlines, Qatar's most successful sportsman is Saad Miflakh, a member of the armed forces and an extremely competent cross-country and middle distance runner. During the last two seasons, he has won numerous medals in competitions in the Gulf and the Arab world. He did not have a chance to test himself in international class running at the Moscow Olympics, however, because Qatar boycotted them over the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

One of the latest sports to win government recognition in Qatar is bowling. Qatar is now a full member of the international federation and takes part in the world championships. Because the first bowling center in Qatar was only introduced a few years ago, the standards are not yet high, but a new six-lane facility will open at the Sheraton Hotel, allowing for more practice.

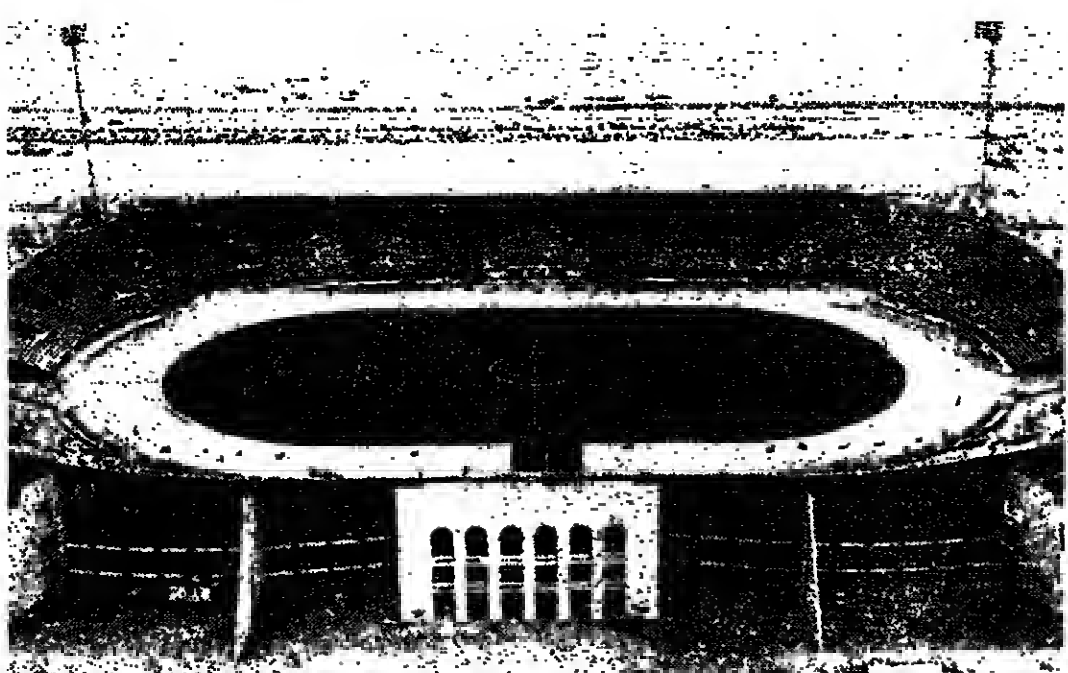
One of the biggest problems for sports administrators in Qatar is how to motivate the young men to train to the level required for international standards. There are no professional sports — administrators believe this is not feasible until there is a real improvement in standards and in the availability of talented players.

The inducements that encourage young players elsewhere — the prospect of fame or international travel — do not really apply. Most

of the players and potential players travel frequently at their own expense, and do not need to be part of a squad to earn a ticket abroad. And the chances of fame on an international or even regional scale are remote at this early stage.

Coaches' Problems

Many coaches complain about players not turning up for training sessions, or arriving late for league matches. Perhaps more frustrating



Soccer is the major passion in Qatar as it is throughout the Arab world. Above is the 60,000-capacity Khalifa soccer stadium in Doha. Below, Qatar's national soccer team.



for the coaches is the fact that a young player will just be reaching maturity and peak performance when he decides he has had enough and settles down to business affairs.

The government is hoping that upgrading the sports facilities at the heavily used sports and social clubs will motivate the athletes. But what is probably needed is for just one Qatari athlete to make his mark in the world of international sport.

There is an obvious parallel in the United Arab Emirates, where the success of a young man in achieving joint first place in the World Junior Championships last year led to an explosion of chess clubs throughout the region.

Perhaps if Saudi Arabia manages to survive the second Asian qualifying round of the World Cup and competes in Madrid in 1982, the impact will be felt throughout the Gulf region.

Medical Services Get a Boost

QATAR, WHICH HAS a free national health service but has often had to fly patients out for specialized treatment, has been moving to improve its medical facilities and to attract top quality medical personnel.

A kidney dialysis unit is the latest addition to its specialized services, and this means that a number of Qatari patients who have been obliged to reside in England can now return to their families.

While developing its medical services, Qatar has been willing to fly patients at government cost for treatment in major Western medical centers. But naturally, because of costs, the disruption of families and the resulting emotional complications, the Ministry of Health has done its utmost to bring top quality medical facilities to Qatar. Later this year, when the 600-bed Hamad hospital comes into service, there will be adequate provision for treating all but the most unusual cases.

The new hospital, which has cost about \$55 million, incorporates seven large and four small operating theaters, a large outpatient and accident unit as well as specialized departments for children; ear, nose and throat diseases; heart treatment, burns and psychological disorders. The hospital will be the fifth in Doha. There are also hospitals in the main towns of Al Khawr and Medinat al-Sheham.

While the hospitals form the core of the medical services, a great deal of attention has been paid to the development of preventive medicine and health education, especially as the reconstruction of urban areas has gradually reduced health hazards in the city.

Network of Clinics

An expanding network of clinics throughout the country provides the framework for primary health care, and a nationwide campaign to vaccinate children against major diseases such as polio and diphtheria gave health workers the opportunity to contact mothers and explain the need for careful hygiene to prevent illness. The vaccination campaign was extremely successful, and the incidence of endemic disease in Qatar is very low. Children also receive health education in school, following the philosophy that children are the best medium for instructing parents.

No less important than direct medical services is the constant inspection and control of standards of imported foodstuffs. The recent demolition of the old fruit and veg-

etable market situated close to Doha port in the heart of the commercial district has improved sanitation and health standards. In the new marketplace situated outside the town, the facilities have allowed proper refuse collection and cleaning while maintaining the open character of the traditional Arab food market.

The major target at present is the eradication of the rat problem that Doha, flanked by sea and desert, inevitably faces. The use of sophisticated poisons and other devices in the sewage systems and other potential breeding grounds should bring the problem rapidly under control.

An encouraging sign of public acceptance of the importance of health care has been the enthusiastic support for Qatar's recently formed branch of the Red Crescent Society.

—KEN WHITTINGHAM



Shopping at a new commercial center in Doha.

Doha Is Growing

(Continued from Page 7S)

inner cities so familiar in Western capitals and slowly create a slum problem? Qatari officials say there is no cause to fear that because, as pressure decreases on the existing residential areas, they will be redeveloped along the lines of the new model as quickly as possible.

There is no doubt that in the last three months the municipal authorities in Doha have taken great strides toward improving the appearance of the capital. Work has begun on the Corniche to provide a landscaped boulevard commensurate with the outstanding new buildings that line the seafloor. Elsewhere in the town, roads are being improved, pavements finished and trees planted.

As if to prove that the older parts of the town are not being abandoned in favor of the new, a major hotel and shopping complex owned by Sheikh Jassem bin Khalid al-Thani is nearing completion in the heart of the city, and not far away the scaffolding will soon be removed from the new Siddiq mosque.

Qatar seems to linger behind the rest of the Gulf in the rush for development, learning while others make costly mistakes. But there is a determination to upgrade Doha, a city that is increasingly playing the role of conference center for Gulf cooperation.

—KEN WHITTINGHAM

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Media Play Big Role In a Small Market

FOR A SMALL country with a population of about 250,000, concentrated in the capital of Doha, Qatar is remarkably well-served by media.

Television broadcasting began in Qatar slightly more than 10 years ago, with color transmission since 1975. The station, which carries a limited amount of advertising, has 75 hours of programs a week; more than half are locally produced. A significant number of programs in English and Hindi cater to the expatriate audience.

In a major expansion, a second channel is shortly to be introduced that will be devoted during the afternoon to educational and cultural programs, and in the evenings to foreign-language programs. Two new studios are being prepared, one for the production of drama programs and the other for the use of the second channel.

The quality of locally produced Arabic programs has greatly increased in recent years, and is assisted by the fact that the Gulf Radio and Television Training Center is based in Doha. The most marked improvement has been in documentary films, where a new, open attitude toward informing the people has allowed television teams to go out in the streets to record Qatar's daily life. A recent program offered a rare opportunity to spend a day with one of the dwindling band of Bedouins who inhabit the border areas between Qatar and Saudi Arabia.

Radio Expansion
Radio is also in a phase of expansion with new, more powerful transmitters being installed so that

Qatar radio can be received clearly in the Arab world as a whole. The introduction of computerized equipment has led to 24-hour broadcasting on the English-language channel with music through the night. That channel, QBS, one of the most popular in the Gulf, recently introduced a local phone-in program.

Qatar has two daily Arabic newspapers, al-Arab and the new-comeer Al-Rayah, both privately owned, while the English-speaking community is served by the Gulf Times, which began life as a weekly but has been produced daily since the end of February.

There are more than 20 weekly and monthly magazines, mostly in Arabic, on a variety of subjects; undoubtedly one of the most popular papers among young Qataris is a weekly sports paper, al-Dauri. The most prestigious production in the field of publishing is the Ministry of Information's monthly cultural magazine al-Doha, which has a reputation throughout the Arabic-speaking world as a leader in its field.

The rapid growth of the media in recent years is evidence of a major change in the government's attitude toward information. In the not too-distant past, there was a general distrust of journalism engendered by often misinformed reporting in the Western press, and particularly the reporting of Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries affairs. But there has been a gradual realization that the best way to counter bad reporting is to provide accurate information. The change also reflects a growing national self-confidence as the major development projects of the last decade have taken root.

Business Attitude

No less important than the government's attitude toward censorship is the attitude of local businessmen toward advertising, which supports many of the publications.

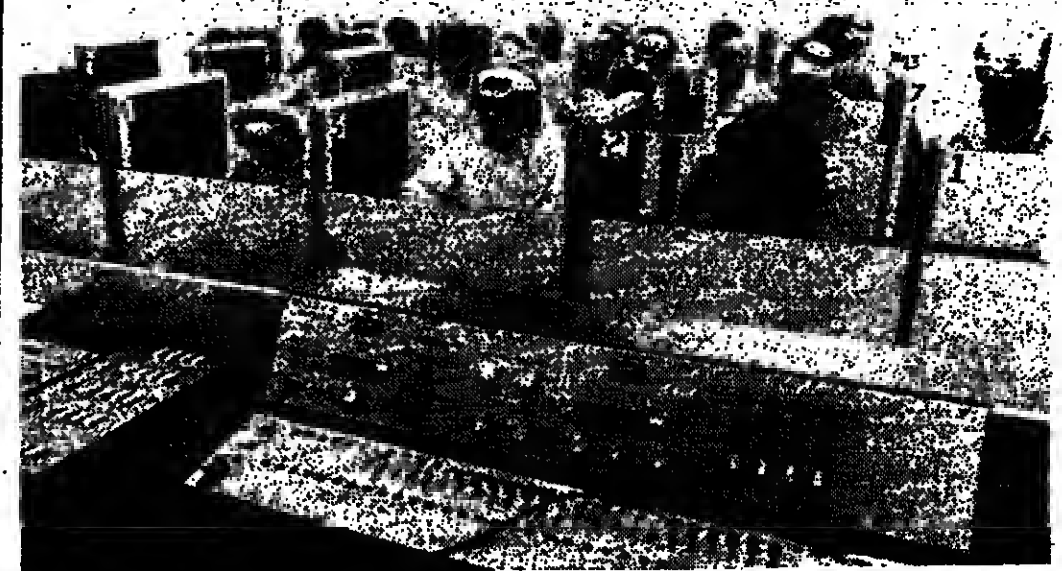
The growth of the press, in addition to the establishment of a number of advertising agencies, points to an increasing awareness of sophisticated advertising techniques that were not necessary until the great expansion of the consumer market in Qatar.

Outside the scope of commercial publishing, the Ministry of Information has a wide range of publications covering many aspects of Qatar past and present, and is attempting to ensure that every phase of this period of rapid change is recorded in words and pictures.

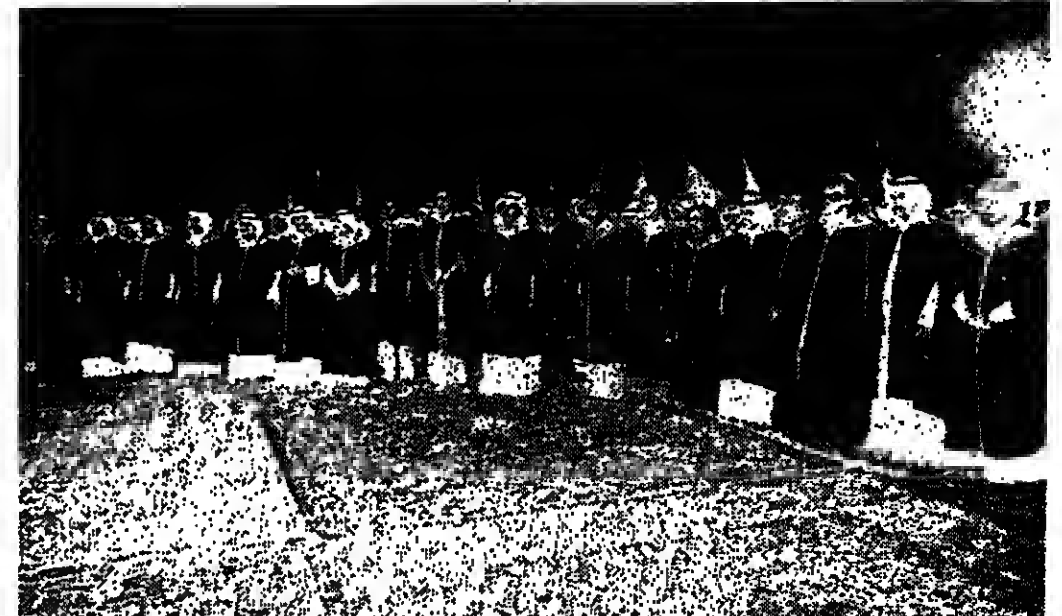
—KEN WHITTINGHAM



EDUCATION is a priority in Qatar. Here, school-age children show the national flag.



Student pilots at the Gulf aviation school in an audio laboratory.



Graduation day for the Class of 1980 at Qatar University.

PEARL TRADE

The pearl business, although it has declined since the 1930s, remains a speciality in Qatar. Below, an Indian craftsman uses a traditional instrument to drill pearls; above, banker and pearl trader Hussein al-Fardan shows a collection piece.



Ovis Kunduru

Government Pushes A Revival of Fishing

FISHING, WHETHER for pearls or food, used to be a way of life for the people of Qatar — indeed, it was just about the only form of employment available in the summer months. In 1907, according to the estimate of the British political agent in the region, there were 817 fishing boats operating from Qatar's shores, involving almost 13,000 men.

With the collapse of the pearl trade in the 1930s, many of the boats were beached. The oil industry provided a safer, more regular and better-paid form of employment than the hazardous life of the pearl diver or deep-sea fisherman. By 1970, the number of fishermen operating from Qatar had decreased to 200.

In recent years, however, the government has been encouraging the fishing trade, especially because fish is the favorite element in the local diet, with an annual per capita consumption of 40 kilograms. By last year, there were an estimated 1,500 fishermen operating 300 deep-sea boats and about 100 shore boats. Although the boats are still the traditional wooden dhows, they are equipped with engines and modern fishing tackle.

With more than 100 varieties of edible fish available in Qatar's coastal waters, the annual yield from the industry is about 10,000 metric tons a year, in addition to 400 to 500 tons of prawns.

Overfishing

A problem that has emerged in the last year or so, especially with the presence of modern trawlers in the Gulf, is the danger of overfishing. Numerous meetings of Gulf states have considered the problem at some length. Following a recent meeting of Gulf ministers of agriculture in Abu Dhabi, it was agreed to ban shrimp fishing in the region between Feb. 1 and June 30 each year. Plans are also under discussion to coordinate the marketing of each country's catch in order to ensure that the total regional demand is met.

Fishing is a traditional activity in the Gulf, and what is required is merely modernization and organization. Agriculture, on the other hand, is quite a different matter. Qatar, with a negligible annual rainfall and generally salty topsoil, is not the ideal place to try one's hand at gardening.

Nevertheless, the Qatar Ministry of Agriculture is pressing ahead

with ambitious plans to meet a substantial percentage of local demand for agricultural produce by the year 2000. By 1979, the government's experimental farms in the north and south of the country were producing crops valued at about \$26.7 million. Of that total, 28.3 percent was vegetables, covering 70 percent of domestic consumption, according to government statistics.

There are about 2,000 hectares of land under cultivation throughout the country, but a new five-phase project put forward by the ministry aims to add another 1,000 hectares to the southwest of Doha to be irrigated by treated sewage.

Reclamation Projects

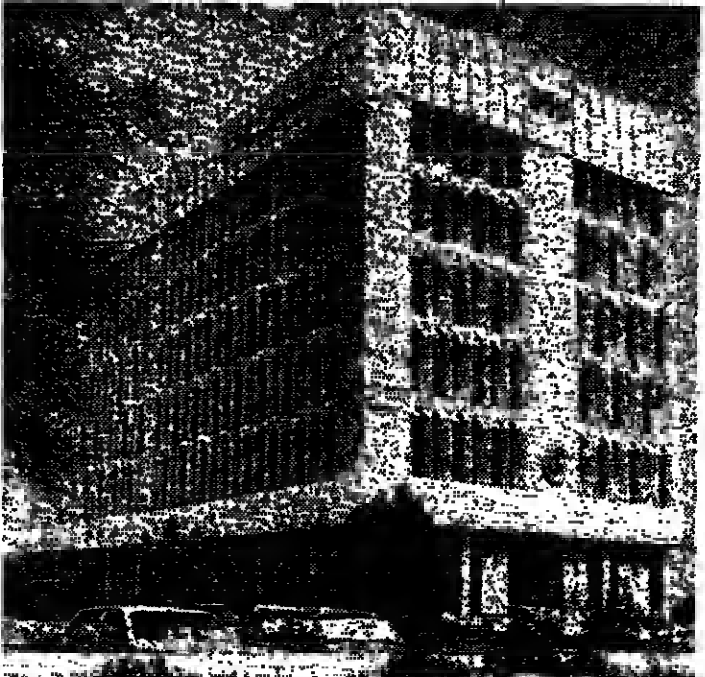
The project is expected to begin in 1982-1983 with the reclamation of 400 hectares where alfalfa, wheat, barley and sorghum will be grown and pasture land for sheep will be developed. A further 200 hectares by 1985 will increase the area for wheat and barley. During the following 10 years, a further 200 hectares will be devoted to alfalfa and sheep while the final 200 hectares will be ready by 1998 for sorghum, wheat and barley.

Experiments with farming techniques for the desert also have an application in horticulture, and during the next 12 months the Doha municipal authorities plan to turn the city green with the development of about 40 parks, and the planting of 6,500 trees. The production and preservation of parks is a costly affair because permanent irrigation is necessary. Once, the sight of tankers watering the green patches on main roads was common, but in the new plans, piped systems will be employed.

Trees have more than cosmetic value. On long, straight roads leading from the towns toward the desert, an unbroken skyline with the inevitable heat haze renders driving dangerous. The trees that line the dual highways at least give the driver some relief from the blinding glare.

The trees being used in this major project to improve the environment of the capital city have been raised in municipal nurseries and tested for survival in the tough conditions. Even in the intense heat of summer, trees and flowers seem to thrive in the sandy conditions, provided that there is a regular water supply.

—KEN WHITTINGHAM



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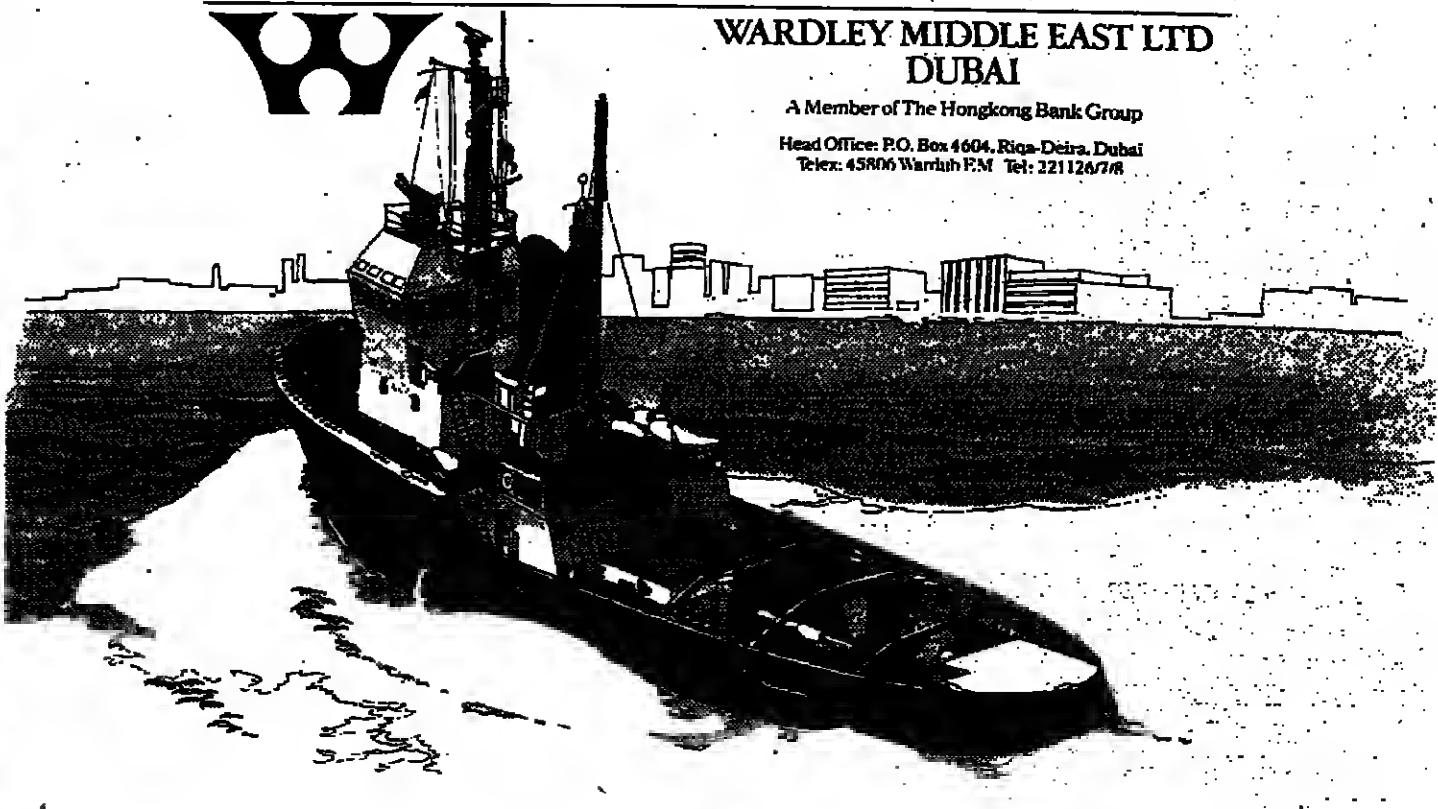
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BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Sony Expects Sales to Increase 18% This Year

TOKYO — Sony expects sales to rise about 18 percent during this business year over the \$4.23 billion last year, managing director Kimio Okura said...

Krupp Expects Losses in Steel, Shipbuilding

ESSEN, West Germany — The Krupp industrial group's steel and shipbuilding operations will report losses this year while the outlook for other sectors is unclear...

American Express Looks to Sell Banking Unit

NEW YORK — American Express Corp. said Tuesday that it has held preliminary talks on the possible sale of all or part of its wholly-owned subsidiary, American Express International Banking Corp.

Corporate Operating Profits Decline in Japan

TOKYO — The operating profit of major Japanese companies in the first quarter of 1981 fell an average 5.5 percent from a year earlier...

B.C. Hydro Requires Loans of \$18.2 Billion

VANCOUVER — British Columbia Hydro said it will have to borrow \$18.2 billion to keep afloat over the next 10 years, \$5 billion more than it had earlier estimated.

China to Pay Japan Cash For Petrochemical Plants

TOKYO — China has informed Japan that it will continue to pay cash for machinery and equipment imports for two planned petrochemical complexes...

EEC Steel Firms Unable to Agree On Output Cuts

BRUSSELS — The EEC's independent steelmakers have been unable to agree on voluntary production cuts, their spokesman said Tuesday.

Details of Loan Request

Japanese companies are responsible only for exporting the machinery and equipment with the actual construction of the complexes left to the Chinese, Toyo said.

CURRENCY RATES

Table with columns for currency, rate, and dollar values. Includes sub-tables for interbank exchange rates and dollar values.

U.S. Banks To Meet on Polish Debt

60 Creditors Ponder Delay in Repayments

NEW YORK — About 60 U.S. banks with loans outstanding in Poland will meet here Friday to discuss a proposal to delay agreement on rescheduling Polish debt...

Some major U.S. banks believe that European and Japanese institutions are moving too fast towards a rescheduling agreement...

Banks will meet in New York, not in Chicago as had earlier been planned, to work out a coordinated stance for the next meeting...

The 19-member task force, which represents 460 creditor banks, drew up a draft rescheduling agreement for the \$2.37 billion of Polish debt falling due in banks this year.

Frankfurt banking sources have said that the proposed terms of the agreement would require interest payments to begin immediately at 1% percentage points over the London interbank offered rates...

"We're not convinced that we have the basis for a seven-year rescheduling," one source said. "No one has a really good grasp of what their economic outlook is."

Accordingly, major U.S. banks on Friday will put to their colleagues a proposal for a six-month suspension of a debt-rescheduling agreement...

The Dow Jones industrial average, which rose 5.71 points Monday to its highest level since late April, was off 8.66 to close at 1,003.33.

Declines led advances by about a 9 to 6 margin among the 1,943 issues traded on the New York exchange.

The volume on the NYSE was 57.78 million shares, down from the 63.35 million shares traded Monday.

Prices were lower to moderate trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

Larry Wachtel of Bache Halsey Stuart Shields said traders were disappointed that no major banks followed Chemical Bank's Monday prime rate cut to 19 percent...

Tuesday the rate on federal funds, overnight money that banks trade among themselves, was as high as 19 1/2 percent, up from the 17 1/2 to 18 percent range that prevailed last week.

He said a month of negotiations between the independent steelmakers' association, which accounts for about 20 percent of community production...

The EEC Commission, which has been directing the steel industry for nine months in an attempt to end a price war among companies faced with shrinking markets...

The commission has already said it will prolong mandatory production cuts on coils, widely used in the car industry...

Commission officials said Industry Commissioner Etienne Davignon would announce a decision on the possible extension of mandatory controls on the independent producers at a meeting of EEC industry ministers next week.

Foreign Exchange Problems? Having foreign exchange problems that cannot be handled through normal banking channels?

U.S. Inflation Spiral Easing

By Kenneth H. Bacon AP-Dow Jones

WASHINGTON — After two years of double-digit inflation, a sustained period of moderating prices in the United States is being predicted by many economists.

"The inflation outlook really has improved" over the past few months, said Otto Eckstein, president of Data Resources.

Michael Evans, president of Evans Economics, another forecasting firm, said that "the rate of inflation for at least the next year and a half is likely to be quite a bit lower than generally expected."

Not all analysts share the bright outlook. Henry Kaufman, the Salomon Brothers economist influential on Wall Street, believes that the administration's "exceedingly expansionary" policy of large tax cuts and higher defense spending will make it difficult to cool inflation.

Some forecasters, however, see the inflation rate, as measured by the consumer price index, falling as low as 7% next year.

Most of the new optimism reflects softer oil prices and slower increases in food and housing prices than were anticipated several months ago.

Moreover, both private and government analysts see the likelihood that productivity will grow this year and for at least the next several years.

"What we're observing is a cyclical slowing of inflation pressures which typically occurs during the recovery phase of the business cycle..."

At the beginning of this year, Data Resources forecast a gradual deceleration of inflation, with consumer prices rising 11.5 percent this year, 10.2 percent next year and 9.5 percent in 1983.

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Similarly, Morgan Guaranty Trust in January predicted inflation of 11.4 percent this year. The bank's June projection sees consumer prices climbing 9.7 percent this year and 7.5 percent next year.

The Reagan administration does not claim credit for the recent slowdown in inflation, because most of its policies have not been enacted yet.

"The gap between inflation and the ongoing rate of inflation is now the widest in memory and far above the general historical experience of three percentage points or so," said Albert Cox, president of Merrill Lynch Economics.

Lower inflation, analysts say, should narrow cost-of-living increases provided under union contracts and reduce catch-up wage demands next year, a big bargaining year led by auto and rubber workers.

"If we get six to nine months of single-digit inflation, business might get wage settlements down to 7 percent," from the 10 percent average last year, said Richard Nenneman, senior vice president of Philadelphia's Girard Bank.

Additionally, the strong dollar, largely a product of high U.S. interest rates, holds down U.S. inflation by reducing the cost of imports.

The strengthening of the dollar should knock 1.5 percentage points off the inflation rate just this year, said Donald Ratzick, the director of economic forecasting at Georgia State University.

That's one of the reasons a lot of people are revising their (inflation) rates down."

open-market operations on the federal funds rate than on any other.

Analysts said many investors have been hopeful the past couple of weeks that interest rates would come down rapidly as a result of a steady decline in the nation's money supply.

On the NYSE floor, oil stocks, hurt by a trend toward lower oil prices worldwide, were broadly lower.

Some of the decline in oil stocks is probably a result of "window dressing," according to Harvey Deutsch of Purcell Graham. He said institutional buyers are selling off poor performers before the end of the June quarter to improve the appearance of their portfolios.

American Telephone & Telegraph, the most widely held stock in the nation, also was active. The company sold 18.6 million new shares last week.

Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing was down after the company said it expected to report lower second-quarter earnings because of currency charges abroad.

On the Amex, Sierracin was lower. The company said its second-quarter earnings would be sharply lower than those of a year ago.

In corporate news, Transamerica said Tuesday that its United Artists subsidiary had established an additional reserve of about \$29 million against its remaining investment in the movie "Heaven's Gate," which is expected to lose a great deal of money.

Transamerica said United Art, which will report a loss for the second quarter, which may have an impact on Transamerica's second quarter operating earnings.

International Business Machines said Tuesday it intends in the next few days to file a 25-year, \$250 million debenture issue with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Post-Seed International said Tuesday an offer by a U.S. unit of BTR of London to acquire the company at \$12 a share is inadequate.

Williams Cos said in a statement from its Tulsa headquarters that its purchase of the Adobe stock was "strictly an investment."

U.S. Industry Output Up 0.3% During May

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — U.S. industrial production inched upward in May, with most of the small gain due only to auto dealers building up inventories, the Federal Reserve Board reported Tuesday.

May's 0.3-percent rise in production followed April's downward revised 0.1 percent increase — tiny figures when compared with gains of 1 percent or more for five straight months at the close of last year as the economy recovered from recession.

In related news, the Commerce Department reported that housing starts in May dropped 14 percent. After a revised 3.3-percent increase in April, to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 1.15 million units, the lowest since a severe slump exactly a year ago.

Mr. Zaffuto thinks that the slowing inflation rate should spur consumer spending. "Because wage increases are based on the previous year's inflation rate, real disposable income rises as inflation slows year in year," he said.

Lower inflation, analysts say, should narrow cost-of-living increases provided under union contracts and reduce catch-up wage demands next year, a big bargaining year led by auto and rubber workers.

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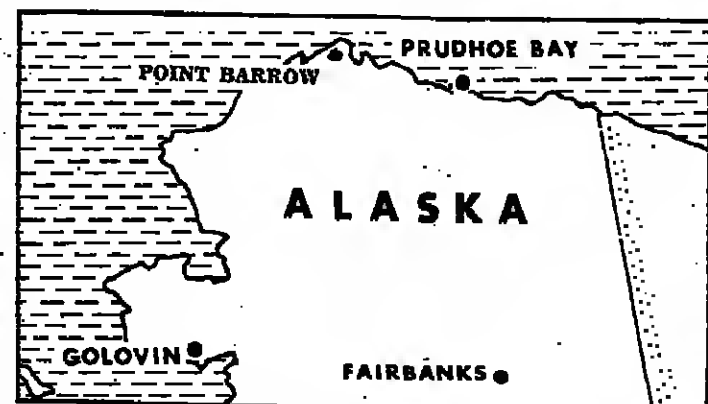
International Business Machines said Tuesday it intends in the next few days to file a 25-year, \$250 million debenture issue with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Advertisement for International Diamond Sales featuring a diamond and text: 'PUT YOUR TRUST IN A DIAMOND'.

Large advertisement for ARAB BANK LIMITED, featuring text: 'CONSOLIDATED CONTRACTORS COMPANY W.L.L.', 'Saudi Riyals 97,750,000.00', 'GUARANTEE FACILITY', 'CHAD OFFICE FOR ROADS AND BUILDING CONSTRUCTION', 'Saudi Riyals 34,261,631.00', 'GUARANTEE FACILITY'.

Alaskan Oil Search Widens Japan Trade Posts Lower May Surplus

By Wallace Turner
New York Times Service
ANCHORAGE — Next month, an armada of tugs and barges will leave Puget Sound for the two-and-a-half-week voyage north through the Gulf of Alaska...



The prime oil formation in Prudhoe Bay is the Sadlerochit, where production started in 1977 from sandstone that begins at 9,000 feet below the frozen mud on the surface. A secondary discovery, where production is expected to start early next year, lies slightly above, at 4,000 feet and to the west, in the Kuparuk formation.

Production from the Kuparuk sands will begin in 1982 and grow slowly until additional room becomes available in the pipeline, either through construction of new capacity, or a decline in the output from Sadlerochit.

The Kuparuk field is expected to produce 60,000 barrels a day at the beginning and reach a maximum of 100,000 barrels a day, an Atlantic Richfield spokesman said. Meanwhile, work moves forward on exploring the Beaufort Sea offshore leases. Sohio drilled two small exploration wells that struck deposits. The company announced that one indicated a flow of 4,400 barrels of oil a day, and the other, 2,700 barrels a day.

Also in the next year or so, the number of wells will be doubled, to cover an additional 80-acre pattern, at a cost of \$960 million. This will add 800 million barrels of recoverable oil.

Finally, in 1984, water injection will begin, intended to shove the remaining oil toward existing wells. That will cost \$1.9 billion and will increase recovery by 1.1 billion barrels.

Production from the Sadlerochit sands began in mid-1977 with the completion of the Trans Alaska Pipeline System.

Japan Trade Posts Lower May Surplus

Preliminary Figure Put at \$1.15 Billion

TOKYO — Japan's trade surplus narrowed in May to \$1.15 billion from an upward-revised \$1.52-billion surplus in April, the Finance Ministry said Tuesday in a preliminary report.

The current-account balance, which includes the merchandise trade figures as well as service and transfer payments, posted an \$80-million May deficit and the overall balance-of-payments deficit narrowed in the month to \$1.17 billion.

The trade surplus compared with a \$665-million deficit a year earlier; seasonally-adjusted, the surplus decreased slightly to \$1.74 billion from an upward-revised \$1.87-billion April surplus.

Exports rose 21 percent to \$12.47 billion from a level of \$10.3 billion a year earlier, while imports increased 4 percent to \$11.32 billion. Adjusted May exports fell 0.7 percent to \$12.76 billion from April while adjusted imports rose 0.3 percent to \$11.02 billion.

The preliminary current account figure showed a brisk improvement from its \$1.8-billion shortfall a year before. The current-account balance, which has been improving since the start of this year, was in surplus in April by \$474 million.

On a seasonally adjusted basis, the current account registered a \$514-million surplus in May, down from an \$827-million surplus in the previous month.

Ministry officials said that the inflow of capital slowed in May because of higher interest rates in the United States and some other countries, and the yen's fall discouraged investment in Japanese assets.

The preliminary overall balance-of-payments deficit narrowed in May from an upward-revised \$2.44-billion deficit in April and compared with a \$247-million deficit a year earlier.

The adjusted overall balance-of-payments was in deficit by \$576 million, down sharply from a \$2.09-billion shortfall in April.

France Reports Deficit

PARIS — France's trade deficit widened in May to 3.25 billion French francs (\$592 million) from a deficit of 2.18 billion francs in April, the Foreign Trade Ministry said Tuesday. In the year-to-date month, France reported a deficit of 7 billion francs.

The preliminary overall balance-of-payments deficit narrowed in May from an upward-revised \$2.44-billion deficit in April and compared with a \$247-million deficit a year earlier.

The adjusted overall balance-of-payments was in deficit by \$576 million, down sharply from a \$2.09-billion shortfall in April.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices June 16

Table listing closing prices for various stocks on the NYSE and nationwide trading. Includes columns for stock names, prices, and changes.

Ex-Chairman of U.S. Commodity Agency Warns of Need for Tighter Regulations

By Jerry Knight
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Warning that "it is only a matter of time" before another commodity-market bubble bursts as one did in the silver market last year, the former chairman of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission has issued his own version of what went wrong in the silver market and what ought to be done about it.

Mr. Stone urged adoption of several regulatory changes now before the CFTC, including limits on the holdings of large speculators, changes in financial rules for commodity brokers and new rules governing foreign traders.

He also called for Congress to give some federal agency the authority to control the margin on commodity futures transactions. The CFTC rejected that remedy several months ago, reflecting long-held industry opposition to federal intervention in the markets.

Mr. Stone also suggested that Congress require public disclosure of the holdings of big speculators. Federal law now protects the privacy of all commodity dealers by making it illegal for the CFTC to disclose holdings.

If the large silver holdings of a few speculators had been known to the public last year, the silver bubble might never have been blown up, Mr. Stone suggested.

The former CFTC chairman chided his agency for downplaying the seriousness of the silver-market situation in which the price of the metal climbed to more than \$50 an ounce before falling to about \$9, for understating its impact on innocent bystanders and for underestimating the likelihood that what happened in silver will recur in other commodity markets.

He charged that "irrational speculative" expectations "took over" the silver market for part of 1979 and 1980, creating what he called "a speculative bubble."

"For some reason, there has been an antipathy on the part of industry spokesmen, and even my fellow commissioners, to the use of the word 'bubble,'" Mr. Stone said. "The staff has carefully avoided using the word."

The investigation task force report said the events that inflated the silver bubble "could be repeated."

But Mr. Stone said that, "with no change in regulation, I believe that the formation of another bubble some day in some commodity can be predicted with near certainty. It is only a matter of time."

Suzuki, Thatcher To Hold Talks

United Press International

LONDON — Japanese Premier Zenko Suzuki arrived here Tuesday for talks with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher that are expected to be strained as a result of trade and economic tensions between the two countries.

Mr. Suzuki, 62, accompanied by an official, arrived from Brussels where he had seen King Baudouin, Belgian Premier Mark Eyskens and EEC President Gaston Thorn on a 12-day swing through Western Europe.

Mr. Suzuki is scheduled to confer with Mrs. Thatcher Wednesday.

COMPANY REPORTS

Table with columns for Company Name, Revenue, and Profits. Includes entries for Sony, West Germany, and Japan.

Silver Sale Planned

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The House Armed Services Committee said Monday that in closed session last week it approved the sale of about 75 percent of the silver and about 1.5 million carats of diamonds in the defense stockpile as a budgetary step.

Though the sales must be approved by the House and Senate, the announcement of the committee action brought an immediate 29-cent drop in silver prices to \$10.25 an ounce.

A spokesman said the committee approved the sale of 105.2 million troy ounces of silver over a three-year period and lesser amounts of other stockpiled items such as diamonds, mercuric oxide and mercury. The silver to be sold amounts to about 75 percent of the government's entire 139.5 million-ounce stockpile.

BETTER THAN GOLD Swiss Real Estate studio, apartment, chalet Little cash - large mortgages at 5 1/2% interest p.a. and enjoy a guaranteed free holiday for 25 years

European Optics Exchange Tel. 242771 AMSTERDAM, Tel. 12472

Gold Options (prices in \$/oz.) Table with columns for Price, Buy, Sell, and Options for various gold prices.

Valours White Weld S.A. 1, Quai de Mont-Blanc 1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland Tel. 31.02.51 - Telex 28.205

European Gold Markets June 16, 1981 Table with columns for Location, Price, and Change.

Blackie's House of Bees Agent at the Washington Marriott OUR 10th YEAR

BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS Floating rate note issue of US \$225,000,000 1981/96 The rate of interest applicable for the period beginning June 11th 1981 and set by the reference agent is 17 1/4% annually.

THE DAI'EI, INC. (CDRs) Referring to the advertisement in this paper of 29th January, 1981 the undersigned announces that the original shares from 10% free distribution have been received.

NISSAN MOTOR CO., LTD. (Nissan Jidosha Kabushiki Kaisha) 60,000,000 Shares of Common Stock evidenced by European Depositary Receipts representing approximately U.S. \$ 225 million

SARAKREEK HOLDING NV free issue of up to 1,550,000 shares in the form of share certificates representing 1,4 and 40 shares with a nominal value of Dfls. 25,- per share.

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices June 16

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Main table of AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices for June 16, 1981, listing various stocks and their prices.

Quotations in Canadian Funds

Table of quotations in Canadian funds, including fund names and their respective values.

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, June 15, 1981

Table of Toronto stock closing prices for June 15, 1981.

Floating Rate Notes

Closing prices, June 16, 1981

Table of floating rate notes closing prices for June 16, 1981.

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices, June 15, 1981

Table of Montreal stock closing prices for June 15, 1981.

Canadian Indexes

Table of Canadian indexes for June 16, 1981.

Italian Deficit Increases

Rome - Italy's balance of payments deficit rose sharply in May to 1.66 trillion lire (\$1.39 billion) from an April deficit of 59 billion lire and a shortfall of 943 billion lire in May last year, the Bank of Italy said Tuesday.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

Table of Eurocurrency interest rates for June 16, 1981.

Selected Over-the-Counter

Closing Prices, June 16, 1981

Table of selected over-the-counter closing prices for June 16, 1981.

Non Banks

Table of non-bank closing prices for June 16, 1981.

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Advertisement for Louisiana Works, featuring a map of Louisiana and text about infrastructure projects.

Advertisement for office rental in Switzerland, mentioning Bern and Zurich.

Advertisement for Rubbermaid household products, offering a 70% off sale.

Large advertisement for ESCORTS & GUIDES, listing various travel services and agencies.

Advertisement for CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS, including sections for Education, Intensive Courses, and Regency - USA.

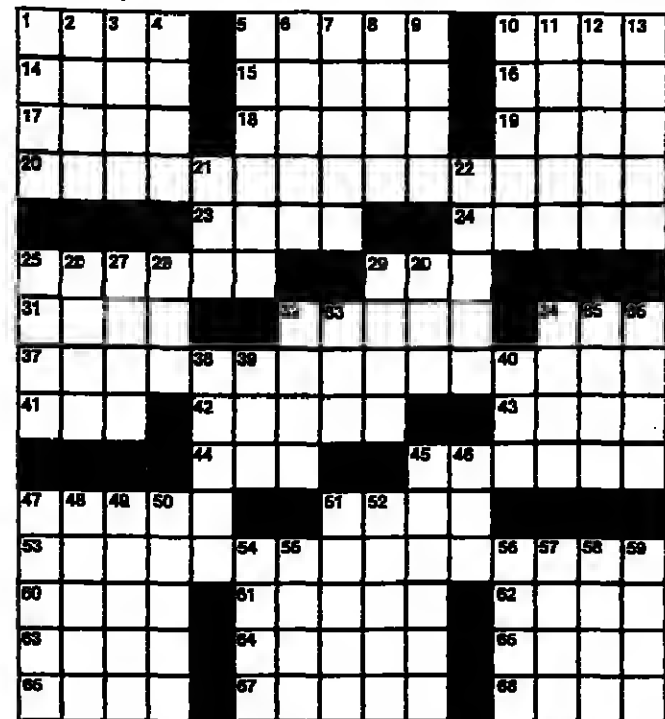
Tuesday's Vow: Highs and...

House Oppo... S. Position... baby Food...

Trade Surplu... uses in Brazil...

CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Malieska

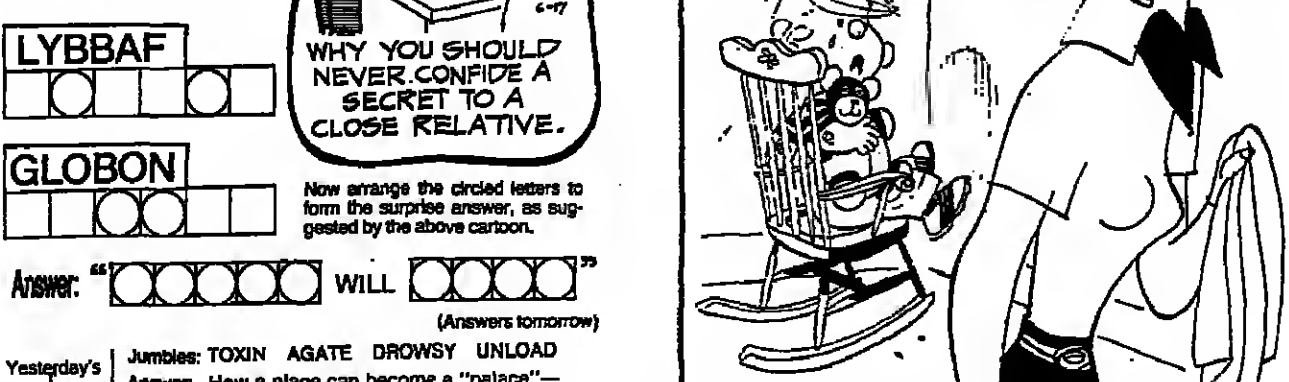
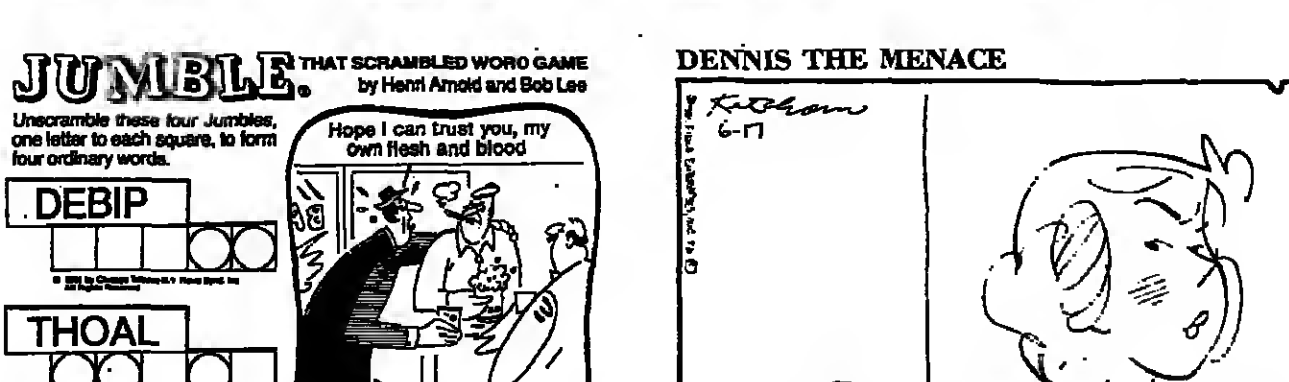
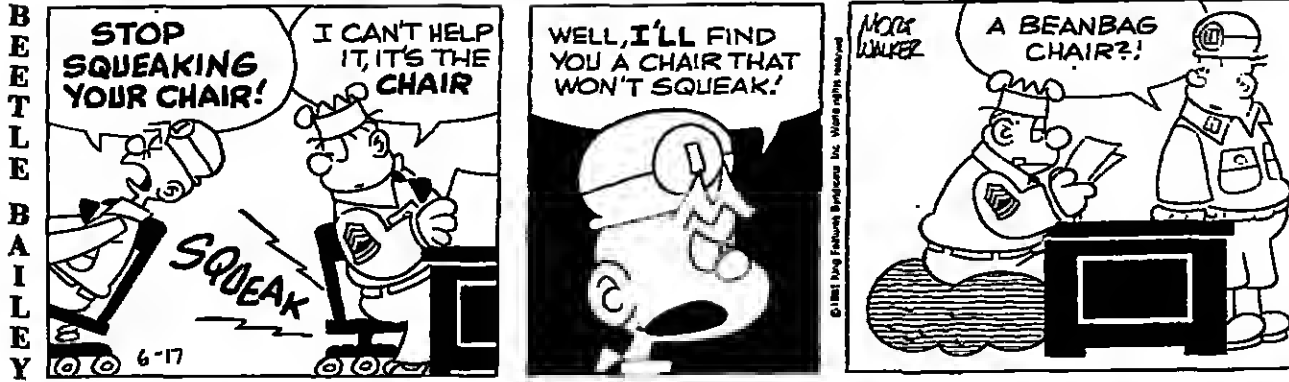
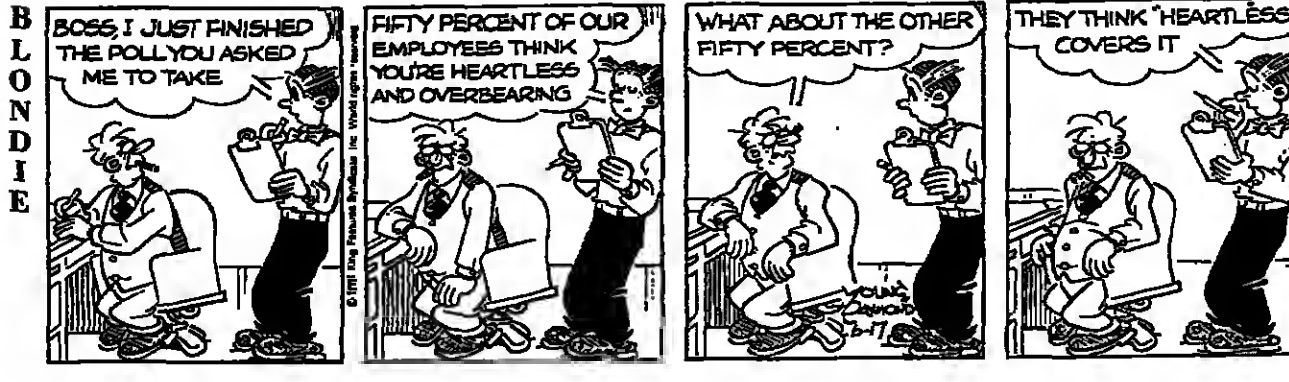
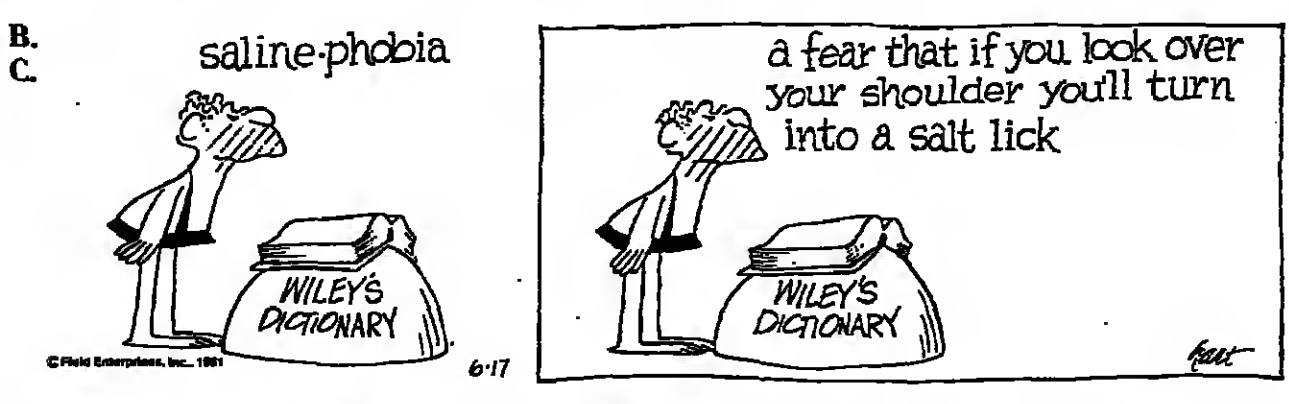


- ACROSS
1 C.S.A. men in gray
5 Framework
10 Crops
14 Sailing
15 Medicinal plants
17 Sills forte
18 Ninth day before the ides
19 Immature sow
20 Ballplayer closely followed by a
21 President's mother
22 Church part
24 OPEC ship
25 This is strange
28 Bill
31 He has his
32 Our
34 Cry of discovery
37 Middlesex man linked with a
38 Liverpudlian
41 Brava, in Barcelona
42 Mosquito
43 Chance
44 Depot on a RR
45 Epidence
47 Disturb

WEATHER

Table with columns for City, High, Low, and Forecast. Includes cities like ALABAMA, ALGERIA, ANKARA, ATHENS, AUCKLAND, BANGKOK, BEIRUT, BELGRADE, BERLIN, BOSTON, BRUSSELS, BUCHAREST, BUDAPEST, BUENOS AIRES, CAIRO, CASABLANCA, CHICAGO, COPENHAGEN, COSTA DEL SOL, DAMASCUS, DUBLIN, EDINBURGH, FLORENCE, FRANKFURT, GENEVA, HELSINKI, HONG KONG, HOUSTON, JERUSALEM, LAS PALMAS, LISBON, LONDON, LOS ANGELES.

ADVERTISMENT INTERNATIONAL FUNDS
June 16, 1981
The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose quotes are based on bid prices. The following abbreviations apply: (M) - monthly; (Q) - quarterly; (S) - semi-annually; (Y) - annually; (D) - daily; (I) - irregularly.



Answers to Globon: DEBIP, THOAL, LYBBAF, GLOBON. Answer: HOW A PLACE CAN BECOME A "PELAGE" BY ADDING AN A.

BOOKS

THE BOOK OF EBENEZER LE PAGE
By G.B. Edwards. Introduction by John Fowles. 400 pp. \$13.95. Knopf, 201 E. 52nd St., New York 10022.

Reviewed by Doug Lang

IMAGINE a weekend spent in deep conversation with a superb old man, a crusty, intelligent passionate and individualistic character at the peak of his powers as a raconteur, and you will have a very good idea of the impact of "The Book of Ebenezer Le Page." The narrative thrust of this extraordinary novel depends much less on the conventional strategies of fiction than it does on the compelling nature of the voice of its narrator, Ebenezer himself, a man of the Channel Islands, whose life traverses the first three quarters of this century.

The story of Liza and Ebenezer is one of the very many threads stitched into the fabric of this novel; there is the story of Ebenezer's aunt, La Prissy and La Hetty, who marry the Martel brothers, Harold and Percy; and the story of Ebenezer's cousins, Horace and Raymond and of the latter's marriage to Jim Mahy's cousin, Christine; there is the story of Jimmy Mahy and his unhappy marriage to unctuous Phoebe and of Jim's death in the Great War; there is the story of Ebenezer's sister, Tabitha, and her marriage to the ill-fated Jean; and many others. But it is Ebenezer's voice, more than the stories themselves, that sustains our interest so thoroughly. Ebenezer's voice presides over all and its creation is a tremendous achievement. It allows the novel's form (prolonged reminiscence) to work perfectly; it amuses, it entertains, it moves us; it can shift from pain to bawly humor and back again, effortlessly, as convincing in its tones and shifts as the voice of a worldly, cunning and soulful old blues singer. It enables us to know Ebenezer Le Page so well that he becomes a universal figure and his story becomes the story of our century and our response to his story puts us in touch with our collective past.

Don't miss this review for The Washington Post.

Best Sellers

Table of Best Sellers in Fiction and Nonfiction. Includes titles like 'The Lord of the Rings', 'The Hobbit', 'The Silmarillion', 'The Catcher in the Rye', etc.

BRIDGE

BRIDGE By Alan Truscott
SOUTH took advantage of a slight by greedy double on the diamond deal. West passed originally with a borderline hand and then made a take-out double on the next round.

DENNIS THE MENACE



Trevino, a Famous Unknown, Stalks 3d Open

By Thomas Boswell

WASHINGTON — Ten years ago this month, when he was a rubber snake at Jack Nicklaus on the first tee and I beat him in a playoff at Merion to win his second U.S. Open, Lee Trevino became famous.



Lee Trevino ... Rubber friend had Nicklaus snake-bitten.

"I didn't want to make a comeback," says Trevino now. "I had to make one. I got to a point where I was scared that anything I'd worked for would be gone."

"The best swing is the one that repeats. And that's what I have. Years ago, I had a 1-iron, that I could hit 260 yards through a doorway. Now, I can hit it through the keyhole."

This is a man, totally a creature of his past, who has forgotten nothing, forgiven little, learned from everything and always looked for a way to reconcile a good heart with a smart performance.

Trevino never has known his father or wanted to. His mother was a maid and his maternal grandfather, who was also the father he had, was a hard-drinking, itinerant gravedigger. Trevino grew up in a rural maintenance shack near Dallas with no electricity or plumbing. It wasn't degradation, but it was poverty.

He dropped out of school in the eighth grade to earn money for the family. He took the closest job at hand — doing maintenance at the golf course yards from home. A solitary child, he was given to hunting rabbits or fishing alone ("I was a messed-up kid. I'd fall in love with a fence post"). He joined the Marines.

The Corps taught him responsibility, pride, hard-drinking and carousing. In his first tour of duty, he mastered the machine gun, setting a speed and accuracy record that still stands. In his re-up tour, he mastered golf, turning a childhood hobby (he was a caddy) into a vocation. He left the marines in 1960 with one fixed idea: to become a pro golfer.

Within months, he had married a 17-year-old girl who was a ticket-taker at the local movie house. At every turn, his golf dreams were stymied. For four years, he worked at a rinky-dink par-3 course on the theory that it was a back door to getting a PGA tour card. Then, after those four years, the range owner — the man Trevino considered a surrogate father — refused to sign papers validating his term of indentured servitude.

It took three more years until he was 27, for Trevino to make the tour. Then, he played the rub, making fun of his own unorthodox swing, claiming it was all luck. But he won the 1968 Open. Says Trevino now: "When I came out here, my game was ready. From the first year, I did nothing but win tournaments and money."

And, from that first year, he has kept past and present separate in his mind. Trevino has never forgotten several personal slights at his first Masters; he has never set foot inside the Augusta National clubhouse. "For me," said Trevino recently, "the first major tournament of the year will be the Open at Merion. I don't count the Masters."

His refusal to pity himself may be the hole card that Trevino has been forced to play more than any other. His ill-fortune everywhere but on a golf course has never changed. He's working on his third fortune — having lost two.

Maxim for Life "Everything's OK now," says Trevino. But he and business seem to be a tragic mix. Three days before this year's Masters, the largest investor in the Transviva, Fla., golf course, a condominium project, died of a heart attack. A few days later, so did the project's general manager.

Sill, Transviva is working out, he says. "I've learned what to do and what not to do in business. The hard way." He has always maintained that hard work would see him through — and that the loss of that hard work would undo him. Trevino's grandfather, the gravedigger who could drink "from 9 in the morning until dark and still drive away" and who lived just long enough to see him win an Open, was a man of one maxim: "You want a life, you work for it."

A few years ago, I got to the point where I forgot that," says Trevino. "I got it all too fast, Stardom, recognition, whatever. It went to my head. I was neglecting practice, making excuses, turning into a give-up artist."

"When I got hit by lightning [in 1975] and then had the back surgery [in 1976], it gave me almost a whole year to take a good look at myself. I realized that for years I'd felt myself floating away from hard work. I was getting away from the one thing I believe in. Pride in what you do well in what makes a man."

At the age of 36, after falling to 33d place on the money list and battling a precarious back problem ("If somebody doesn't lift the bag out of the car for me, I don't play"), Trevino started to climb back to the summit.

In the morning, he hung upside down on a trapeze apparatus, then exercised for an hour to limber his back. More of the same at night. And he followed the law he had laid down to young pros for years: "If the sun is up, why aren't you playing golf?"

Last season, at 40, Trevino won three tournaments and \$385,814 — more than \$150,000 more than ever before. And, for the fifth time, he won the Vardon Trophy for lowest stroke average on tour.

He lacked only one thing — a centerpiece, a major championship to call attention to all that had happened to him since his last major, the 1974 PGA. "I know what you're talking about," says Trevino. "I could still do it. The No. 1 goal is still the same — to win the big one, the Open."

"I may have spent a lot of time trying to find my game, but I haven't had to try to find myself," said Trevino during his troubles a couple of years ago. "I've known who I was all along. If I forget, I look at my driver's license."

"I'm not one of those freaky cats saying, 'Hey, man, where you coming from?' and 'Where's it at?' I've always been 'at the same place.'"

Where's that? "Right here," said Lee Buck Trevino, stomping his proud foot on the firm earth.

The Soccer Scene

A Rule-Proving Exception

By Rob Hughes

LONDON — The last of the summer World Cup matches in Europe — Austria vs. Finland, Norway vs. Switzerland and Sweden vs. Portugal — offer more than anything else a belated chance for the greedy to hone in on cheap talent.

Most goalkeepers from the little countries have by now become mercenaries to Italian, Spanish or West German paymasters. Indeed, while clubs may have been robbed of their skills, agents and lawyers representing the players have become adept at insuring that if anyone is exploited it is the paymaster.

Curiously, however, this week's matches contain two proven international strikers who still operate from their homelands. The reasons that Claudio Sulzer plays for Zurich and Hans Krankl for Rapid Vienna are virtually opposite.

Polarity Krankl is a champion of the have-boots-will-travel breed. He sells his wares with the single-mindedness of a man who knows he is, at 27, well into the middle age of his high earning capacity. He will shoot left-footed goals for anyone. At the moment it happens to be Rapid Vienna, which has taken over his huge per-match fee while Barcelona, which holds his registration, searches for a buyer.

As usual, the Italian purse hovers. Milan is paying John Cruyff, the Dutchman, \$100,000 to guest for it in another concocted tournament among former "Super Cup" winners. Milan, like many a club, would mortgage its stadium to sign Cruyff — and Levante of Spain almost did so. That little second division club hired Cruyff's nomadic services for a couple of months and ended up with players picketing the offices because they had not been paid.

Milan, meanwhile, should it be unable to tempt Cruyff to stay, is watching Krankl, whose lawyers have never shown aversion to talking money in anyone's language.

And in the same fake "Super Cup" tournament in Italy, Inter Milan is paying Englishman Tony Woodcock \$25,000, which could pre-empt a transfer from his German club, FC Cologne.

The Krankls, the Cruyffs, the Woodcocks — utterly differing personalities and talents — have one thing in common: Their skill is in their boots and the fame and fortune they pick up now may have a different lifetime.

Sulzer is last. Sturdy, left-footed and with the acceleration to devastate England, as in Basel, Switzerland, three weeks ago, he has been arousing Italian interests for three years.

Sulzer, 25, says his clubmate Raimondo leave and join them European champion Nottingham Forest — and saw Raimondo struggle for a first-team place, struggle to retain any kind of grip on his international status.

Yet it is not fear of failure that set Sulzer back. Nor is he uninterested in playing for a foreign club. Says he: "I'd like to play abroad. It would be very interesting both from a personal and playing point of view." And he is not bored by money ("Since I was a boy, Italian football and internationale fascinated me, but the lira is weak and the Swiss franc is strong").

More to Life His Italian parentage, his well-known admiration for Real Madrid and his, obvious technical ability to blossom in West Germany have all led to speculation that Sulzer must leave Switzerland. But the speculation ignores the fact that soccer is not the single purpose of the man's life.

He is a law student, and he has always maintained that he would follow that course and assure his future. The more goals he scores and the more thrills he so visibly draws from the game, the more the Italians in particular try to find his price.

Every soccer player may have one but, baffling as it may seem the moguls, the quality of life and the quest for qualifications beyond the playing field are, thankfully, still in existence.

As if to emphasize the point of soccer's insular demands, Manchester United has run into problems with three of its internationalists. Irishman Sammy McIlroy and Jimmy Nicholl and Welshman Mickey Thomas managed to miss the plane for the club's tour of the Far East.

"I was jaded after playing for Northern Ireland in Sweden," explained McIlroy, "and my little boy was ill with asthma. My family need me, and I realized I'd be no good to anyone, so I got off the plane and went home and phoned the chairman."

Ducking off a plane bound for Malaysia looks suspiciously like professional players relieved of managerial restraint (Manchester had sacked its manager) running off like spoiled toddlers.

Yet there is no question that the clubs' greed is pushing players too far. One minute clubs, particularly in England, moan about being ferociously overburdened and the next minute they squeeze in trips across the world. There can be only one reason: cash.

And finally, for the record, here are some of the national champions — the big draws when it comes to arranging lucrative friendly matches:

Anderlecht (Belgium), Gremio (Brazil), Aston Villa (England), St. Etienne (France), Bayern Munich (West Germany), AZ67 Alkmaar (Holland), Juventus (Italy), Benfica (Portugal), Celtic (Scotland), Real Sociedad de San Sebastian (Spain), Zurich (Switzerland), Trabzonspor (Turkey), Red Star Belgrade (Yugoslavia).

Major European honors went to Liverpool (Champions Cup), Dynamo Tbilisi (Cup Winners Cup) and Ipswich (UEFA Cup).

Transactions

BASEBALL American League Cleveland Indians: Assistant Dave Dunson, coach to Chatterton of the Southern League. Released Riley in Eugene, Ore. of the Midwest League. Released Joe Nasseh and Dennis Sammons, coaches, to the Batavia Trojans of the New York-Penn League. Released Steve Gorman, coach, to the York Revolution of the New York-Penn League.

MLB: Milwaukee signed Don Okiwider, pitcher; Bill Westmore, Steve Clatterback, Bill Hoff, pitcher; and Tommie Agee, pitcher. Released Dick and Bruce Williams, pitchers; Bert Brantner and Colin Tomaka, catchers; and Eric Newkirk, pitcher, to the New York-Penn League. Released Villages to their Burlington farm club. Released to their Stockton farm club, the others to their Butte, Idaho, farm club.

PHILADELPHIA: Signed John J. Frisole, pitcher; Terrence McGriff, catcher; Charles Jensen, second baseman; Jeff Rhodes, outfielder; Thomas Riley, shortstop; and Gary DeLoach, shortstop. Released Hector Garcia, catcher, to the Norfolk Tides. Released Steve and Bruce Sotnick, pitchers; Larry McNeil, first baseman; Edward Gorman, third baseman; Russell Critch, shortstop; and Steve Gorman, catcher, to the New York-Penn League. Released Willie and Kenzie to the Shelby of the South Atlantic League.

PHILADELPHIA: Signed Johnny Alvarez, pitcher; Charles Pennington, outfielder; and Vince Scully, pitcher. Released Steve and Bruce Sotnick, pitchers; Larry McNeil, first baseman; Edward Gorman, third baseman; Russell Critch, shortstop; and Steve Gorman, catcher, to the New York-Penn League. Released Willie and Kenzie to the Shelby of the South Atlantic League.

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Tennis Seems Odds-On for Olympic Reinstatement

By Geoffrey Miller

LONDON — Odds are better than all of Wimbledon's prize money to a plate of strawberries that tennis will soon be back in the Olympic Games. It has been confirmed as an exhibition sport for the 1984 Games in Los Angeles, with nobody winning any medals. The next step — probably at the session of the International Olympic Committee in September — will be to give tennis a full place in the Olympic program.

The Olympics will not be for Bjorn Borg and John McEnroe and Jimmy Connors, the big-money pros. It could be for up-and-coming youngsters like Kathy Rinaldi, the 14-year-old U.S. schoolgirl who has burst onto the world tennis circuit, but does not yet take prize money. She would be eligible under the Olympic charter, if an Olympic tournament were being planned right now. Wimbledon champions would not.

Who would be allowed to play in an Olympic tournament? That will be a tricky problem for the ITO. The word "amateur," once the core of Olympic thinking, no longer appears in the Olympic charter. Each international sports federation is free to decide for itself who is a professional and should be barred from the Games. David Gray, secretary of the ITO, said there is no question of players from Communist countries who compete on the pro circuit getting into an Olympic tournament.

No Objections Juan Antonio Samaranch, president of the IOC, has spoken in favor of it. The IOC program commission has recommended it. Nobody in the Olympic world has offered serious objections. If the IOC gives its approval, tennis will be in the Games of 1988 after a lapse of 64 years. It will be up to the International Tennis Federation to decide how the Olympic tournament will be run. How many players will compete and how they will be chosen. One thing is certain. Tennis in the Olympics will be a different game.

Who Knows? But nobody knows what has been happening in Soviet tennis in the last four years. Young players developing in the Soviet Union right now, unknown to the rest of the world, could become Olympic medalists in 1988. The charter says simply that to qualify for the Olympics a sport must be practiced on at least three continents and in 40 countries. A recent UNESCO survey said 135 million people worldwide play tennis. Gray thinks the United States are on the high side. Tennis was a regular Olympic sport from 1900 to 1924. It dropped out partly because of disagreements on what constituted an amateur and partly, according to Gray, because the organization was poor.

At the 1912 Games in Stockholm, one match lasted nearly six hours because the ballboys were out for a long lunch break and the players had to retrieve the balls themselves. The first woman to win an Olympic gold medal was a tennis player, Charlotte Cooper of Britain, who won Wimbledon five times between 1895 and 1908. She won her gold in 1900, the first year women were admitted to Olympic competition.

Poles Enter World Games SANTO CARA, Calif. — Poland has become the latest country to enter the World Games, the 17-sport event scheduled here July 24-Aug. 2. Poland will send a trampoline contingent to the games.

Garden's Clancy Resigns NEW YORK — Gil Clancy will resign his position as boxing matchmaker at Madison Square Garden July 1 to become a full-time television commentator, the Garden has announced.

Fighter Mattioli Retires MILAN — Former world junior middleweight champion Rocky Mattioli has announced he was quitting boxing following his loss Thursday to Clement Tshizua of Zaïre. Mattioli ended his career with a record of 55 wins, 2 draws and 7 losses.

Kathy Rinaldi ... Olympic prototype.

Commentary

Cold-Stove League's Ashes

"On Friday," writes a man we know who likes his baseball, "I would have gone home after work, had dinner and then settled down to watch the Yankees on TV. But since there was no game, I grabbed a sandwich at the deli and went to see 'Raiders of the Lost Ark.' Entertaining, but I went home in a sour mood nevertheless."

driver alike can argue with fine equality about a player or trade or a ninth-inning punt. "The rules are known to all, and the unending variations are available to all for interpretation. "Strike or no strike, the need for the small change of conversation persists. Already I hear people talking in the corridors the way they do in the wintertime, in what the sports writers call the hot-stove league.

Early Arrival "On Saturday, when I might have watched part of the game before going to a party, I finished 'Gorky Park' and still got to the party too early. "On Sunday, I got into an argument with a friend who's delighted with the strike. He thinks baseball is the most boring sport ever invented. Normally, I'm patient with baseball critics. If they can't appreciate its constant potential for the heroic, the sly and the unpredictable, that's their loss. This time, I was surprised by my passion. "Why so short-tempered, I wondered? I think it's because I'm afraid of something. "Deep down, I know baseball is just as crass and unruly as the real world, but I prefer the illusion — baseball as an amiable, ordered world contained within the neat geometry of a stadium. Colonel and cab

Messily Mundane "But soon the speculation will turn stale. The longer the strike lasts, the more games that are wiped out and the more statistics that are defiled, the more the illusion of shared order will be defiled as well. Then baseball will look just as messy as the world outside the stadium. "What I wonder is: Do the owners and the players understand that? What I'm afraid of is that illusions only die once."

Wrigley to Sell Cubs to Tribune For \$20 Million

CHICAGO — William Wrigley said Tuesday he will sell the Chicago Cubs baseball team to the parent company of The Chicago Tribune for \$20 million. Wrigley owns 81 percent of the National League club's outstanding stock.

The sale is subject to the approval of the league and the team's board of directors and stockholders.

Stanton R. Cook, president and chief executive officer of the Tribune Co., confirmed the transaction and said the purchase is expected to be accomplished promptly.

He noted that the Cubs and Tribune broadcasting properties have been associated for many years. The first WGN radio broadcast of CUB baseball was in 1924 and WGN-TV began its television coverage in 1948. The Tribune Co. owns both.

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